The New-York Times.

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INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.

THE DISPATCHES FROM INDIA.

Details of Interest from the Continent.

The United States Mail steamship *Fulton*, Master A. Watson, Esq., Commander, arrived at this port from Cowes and Havre last evening. Her dates are from Southampton, June 30.

The *Fulton* reached Sandy Hook at 4 A. M. yesterday morning, but was detained six hours and more by the fog.

Among the passengers we observe the name of Ex-President Mesrs, of Chili.

An abstract of her news has already been furnished by our telegram from St. John's.

On the 9th inst., just after supplying the News-York with the telegraphic abstract, the *Fulton* passed several large icebergs.

On the 10th, at 9 A. M., in lat. 44° 24', long. 57° 44' W., passed the steamer *Persia* from New-York, steering eastward.

The topics chiefly discussed in Parliament have been the state of the Thames, the amendment of the political references of the Prayer Book, and the Indian bill, No. 2.

A fire took place at 12 o'clock on Tuesday on the Brook Quay, adjacent to the Hermitage Basin. By it a block of the whole centre warehouses was in flame. The goods and property consist of jute, sugar and spices, and in the basement saltpetre. It is feared that some of the men lost their lives. Some of the ships in the docks have been hauled out from the South Quay.

Mr. Lever, the proprietor of the *Indian Empire* has put a second vessel, and a much larger one, the *American Empire*, on the new line. She is advertised to sail on the 27th July. This vessel is 2,000 tons register. It is further stated that Mr. Lever means to put a third packet on the line between Galway and Quebec.

Archbishop Timon, of Bristol, has invited the clergy of that diocese to petition, now that the Jews are to be admitted to Parliament, that clergy of the established Church may not be disqualified as members.

The stoppage has been announced of Messrs. Barrow, Warren & Harrison, wholesale grocers, with liabilities of between £30,000 and £40,000.

The fine clipper ship *Sarah Palmer*, whose previous passages stand unrivaled, had arrived at Calcutta in 99 days from Liverpool.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writes to discourage emigration to Canada. He quotes from a letter received from a friend at Toronto, which states that the whole passenger-list of the Quebec steamer *North American* had returned to England, either to seek employment, or land at an attainable price.

Sir Henry Bulwer left Vienna on the 26th ult., for Constantinople. He pursued the overland route in order to acquaint himself with the condition of the Principalities.

The Queen, with her usual attendance, and the King of the Belgians, had visited the *Great Eastern*, fashionably known as the *Leviathan*. With the exception of two of the Admiralty barges attending to accentuate the Queen's embarkation from Deptford Dockyard, there was no display whatever. Mr. Scott Russell, M. P., the Chairman, and several of the Directors of the Company, Mr. Yates, the Secretary, Mr. Harrowing, and Mr. Tagerman, received the royal party on board, and had the honor of conducting them over the ship. Her Majesty, on leaving, expressed her great delight at the visit. We regret to learn Mr. Rarden continues seriously indisposed in the south of France.

The Town Council of Edinburg have elevated Dr. Lyon Playfair to the Chair of Chemistry in the University, vacated by the death of Dr. William Gregory.

A meeting of creditors of Rose, Mitchell & Co., Canadian merchants, who suspended during the late crisis, took place in London, June 29. It appears that since the meeting held in October the balance-sheet, which then presented a surplus of £37,390, now shows a deficiency of £25,607. The former statement was made up from the books of the firm in London. The final account was prepared from advices received from Canada.

A bloody war has broken out at the Cape between the Free State and the Basuta Nation. There seemed but little hope of preventing the Colony from becoming involved in it.

The Turks continue to land troops in Montenegro, although not prosecuting formal hostilities against Prince Danilo.

Vesuvius has ceased to be in eruption—at least only a thin stream of lava flows from it, and the volcano has assumed its ordinary appearance.

A letter from St. Petersburg, in the *Nord*, describes the advance of a Russian column in the Caucasus, along the banks of the river Odagoum, to a point called by the natives the Tomb of Kalafat. On the 15th May, the column arrived at this spot, and immediately surrounded its position with palisades. On the following day the troops commenced working on the foundations of a new fort. Very little resistance was offered by the inhabitants, who withdrew into the interior.

M. de Pena has been summoned before the military tribunal of Lille, to give evidence in the matter of the duel with Count de Hynne.

Letters from Vienna report that the forthcoming budget will be an unfavorable one, exhibiting a deficiency of 40,000,000 florins.

The Report of the Swiss Commission upon Foreign Affairs protests strongly against the manner in which Swiss emigrants have been treated in the Brazils, and recommends that emigration to that country be prohibited until the claim of the emigrants shall have been satisfied. Moreover, it proposes that emigration agents, if not fully authorized, shall be prosecuted as swindlers.

The *Constitutionnel* concludes the following remarks on the unfavorable impression produced in Spain by the absence of Lord Malmesbury to her "vile insult":

"The Spanish Press and public opinion have resented this bitter taunt, which was well calculated to wound the self-esteem of a generous nation, and which, moreover, offered a singular contrast with the politeness and courtesy lavished on the United States. If certain pastors in Cuba act improperly in purchasing slaves from the slave-dealers, they are, after all, only the accomplices of more guilty parties, namely, of those who facilitate slave dealing. How is it, therefore, that the first are denounced while the complaints of the latter are recognized as legitimate? How are we to appreciate this employment of two weights and two measures with the rules of justice? Thanks to the possession of Gibraltar, an enormous quantity of prohibited merchandise is smuggled into Spain, to the prejudice of the Spanish Customs, and of the national industry. Will this abuse be attributed to the Spanish Government? The Bible Societies have also been charged with books and tracts which they distribute gratuitously, and which contain passages offensive to Catholic enlightenment and the Pope. There are certainly Spaniards who purchase these books, since they are sold gratuitously, but is the Government to be made responsible for this deal? Is it to be charged with the maladresse of Protestant Bibles? Whoever declaring a country to be responsible for religious books circulated by private individuals in whatever quantities, it is evident that the accusing party cannot have entire conviction of his own innocence. The Spanish journals have more than once commented on the fact that England, in spite of her sovereignty for Spain, has kept possession of Gibraltar. They, moreover, remember that under the first Empire, the English troops pillaged all the fortified places which they captured from the French, such as Ciudad Rodrigo, St. Sebastian, Badajos, which had enjoyed peace and protection while occupied by our troops."

India.

Our details of India news are derived from the Government and India-House telegrams. The most important event was the capture of Calpee, a town upon Bhoorma, fifty miles from Cawnpore. Sir Hugh Rose advanced upon the place on the 22d of May, acting in conjunction with Col. Maxwell, who was upon the west bank of the river. The enemy, composed of the mischievous Gwalior Contingent, declined to attend a conflict, and the city was captured without loss of life. Large stores of guns, gunpowder, and other munitions, were found in the fort. A strong column which was sent in pursuit of the rebels, quickly came up with them, killing a great number, and captured eight of their guns. One portion of the rebels succeeded in crossing the Jumna, but appear to have been attacked and dispersed by the Maharajah of Bhurtpore. Another and larger body escaped towards Gwalior by Jalown, and were about 25 miles from Gwalior on the 20th of May. Sir Hugh Rose's force has dispatched two regiments of cavalry, one of infantry, and 10 guns to the Mozar detachment for the purpose of opposing the rebels; he will command the force himself. A small force, with 12 guns, remains for the protection of Gwalior.

Success was assisting for the speedy advance of the British troops on his Capital. The column under Brigadier Smith reoccupied Chundaree from the Rajpootanee, on May 25, and effectually demolishing the works of this stronghold. The column will advance towards Sangaree.

Chundaree, which has been attacked by the fugitives, had been recaptured from them by Smith's Brigade sent from Goona.

After the relief of Shahjehanpore by Brigadier Jones, he was surrounded by masses of the enemy. This was on the 15th of May, on which day Sir Colin Campbell left Bareilly with the whole of his disposable force, reaching Shahjehanpore on the 16th. On the 23d he drove back the enemy, capturing Mohumdee. On the 26th, Sir Colin Campbell occupied Jellahabad, on the Futtehgur road.

Serious disturbances have occurred at Gudduck, in the Bombay Presidency; the outbreak was headed by Bhim Rao, of Moonderger, and the Dessayes of Hembgee, who obtained possession of the port of Fowul (?) by treachery; the Chief of Nurgoond was suspected of being deeply implicated. The acting political agent, Mr. C. T. Manson, attended by a few horsemen, proceeded rapidly to the Nurgoond district, in the hope of restoring order, when he was treacherously attacked on the night of May 29, by 800 men, headed by the Chief of Nurgoond, and killed with all his escort. It being greatly feared that the disaffection would spread all over the Southern Mahratta country, reinforcements have been ordered to proceed immediately to Belgaum and Kolapoor. In the meantime it is hoped that the outbreak has been promptly repressed. A Madras column, under Major Heaths, June 1, took the fort of Copal by assault, and among the slain were Bhim Rao and the Dessayes. On the same day, Col. Malcolm with a light Bombay detachment arrived at Nurgoond, and stormed the town. On the next day he occupied the (fort?), which was evacuated during the night. A pursuit of the chief was then commenced, and intelligence had been received that the chief was captured by Mr. Souverain, the Superintendent of Police, on June 3.

On the 26th of May, 5,000 rebels, in two bodies, crossed the Kalee Nuddee, and marched along the western boundary of the district, burning and destroying villages. On the evening of the 29th they were crossing the Ganges. The Rohilcund force of cavalry had gone out in pursuit of them. Two Princes of the Delhi family were arrested on the 29th May by the Tessildar of Hussunpore.

A party of about 1,000 men, with four guns, supposed to be from Humeerpore, reached Asung, on the Grand Trunk Road, between Lullutpore and Cawnpore, on the 29th of May. The road was fairly closed. Some thousand rebels, horse and foot, with eight guns in three divisions, crossed from the Humeerpore side of the Jumna to the Shorapore Ghat, on the Ganges; the last division passed on the 29th of May. They are proceeding to Oude. Middleton's columns arrived at Mohar, opposite the Shorapore Ghat on the 30th. Brigadier Carnegie, with small force, had marched for the same point on the 29th of May.

Some apprehension is entertained that the rebels in Bareilly may once more attempt to seize Lucknow. The garrison of that city, originally 6,000 men, contributed part of the column with Lugard, and the whole of the column which, under Sir H. Grant, has proceeded to relieve Colonel Rewcroft, who, with a very insufficient force, is watching the great body of Sepoys and rabble still collected in Fyzabad. If this body and the Bareilly rebels marched simultaneously on the city, Mr. Money-penny might have to sustain the third siege of Lucknow. On the 10th of May a very large body of troops, with infantry, cavalry and artillery, were within seven miles of the city, which contained just 2,000 effective Europeans and the Volunteer Cavalry. They will hardly, however, venture on an attack. The people, it is believed, will aid them no more. Mr. Montgomery's acceptance of the semindaree system has conciliated the landholders, who have come in in numbers, and without them the peasantry will not stir.

China.

The *Pays* says that dispatches from China have been received in London which state that the Emperor's Commissioner Extraordinary, Huang-Fo, had refused to enter Canton, and had gone back into the interior of the country.

The Transit Controversy—The Secret Article in M. Belly's Grant.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* has been attacked by an American in London, who is disposed to vindicate the claims of the Stebbins or Joe White interest. We reproduce this letter, as well as the rejoinder of the *Times'* correspondent:

To the Editor of the Times—*Sir*: I observe in your Paris correspondence of this morning a statement to the effect that the contract of the American Inter-Oceanic Canal Company of New-York (the old Atlantic and Pacific) was to be voided by the Nicaraguan Government, if the terms thereof were not fulfilled before the close of the present month of June. Allow me to say that I have the most excellent possible reason to know that this statement is incorrect. The Atlantic and Pacific Company, under the presidency of Mr. Stebbins, of New-York, were parties cognizant of the so called Yrissari treaty with Nicaragua, and their privileges were extended nearly six months ago into the beginning of the year 1859.

If M. Felix Belly is not an agent of the French Government, he has certainly been allowing himself to be treated as such, and has suffered greatness to be thrust upon him with admirable resignation. I trust your correspondent may be quite right in suggesting that M. Belly has gone to New-York to negotiate with the managers of the "New-York Company," for he will there learn several things which may be of use to himself, to the Messrs. Millaud, and to any European Government which may be entertaining a project of interference with the plans of the United States in Central America.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
London, June 25. A NEW-YORKER.

RESPONSE OF THE TIMES' CORRESPONDENT.

Paris, Monday, June 28, 1858.

Permit me to say a few words on the letter signed "A New-Yorker," which appeared in the *Times* of Saturday, the 26th. The writer declares that he has "the best possible reason" to know that the statement of the contract with the American Interoceanic Canal Company of New-York becoming void, if the terms thereof were not fulfilled before the close of the present month of June, is incorrect. My authority for that statement is the gentleman who represents the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan Governments in Paris, and who is, I understand, also accredited to London in the same capacity. His assurance to that effect is contained in a letter dated the 5th inst., and which I have now before me. It gives the additional clause of the convention, which, for "A New-Yorker's" information, I now transcribe in the original Spanish, having previously done so in English. It runs thus:

"Articulo Adicional.

La Convencion que anticede no sera valida, y no surtira todos sus efectos, si no á la espiracion de la prorogá concedida á la Compañia Stephens; es decir *en todo el mes de Junio proximo* (the Convention was signed on the 1st May last); si á esta epoca dicha Compañia Stephens ha dado ingar á la espiracion y anulacion de en contrato por la no ejecucion de sus compromisos.

TOMAS MARTINEZ.
JUAN R. MORO
GREGORIO SUARES.
NAZARIO TOLEDO.
FELIX BELLY.

Rivas, 1o. de Mayo, 1858."

"A New-Yorker" seems also to doubt the accuracy of my statement about M. Belly's intention to proceed to New-York. My authority on this point is the same I have already quoted, namely, the Nicaraguan Minister in Paris in a letter of the 10th inst., which I also hold, he says:

"M. Belly, the representative of the French house above-mentioned, (Millaud & Co.,) has already proceeded to New-York in order to combine the interests of the new Company with the Stephens Company, or any other Company of American citizens. M. Belly will then set out for London with the object of combining these same interests with English capitalists. Thus, the convention in question is in no way marked by an exclusive character. Quite the contrary; the undertaking will have the threefold advantage of combining the interests of all under the auspices of the United States, of France, and of Great Britain, whose citizens will be reciprocally invited to form part of the general company, the object of which is the opening of a maritime canal, or the construction of a railway across the Isthmus of Nicaragua, or that formed by Nicaragua and Costa Rica."

The document from which I quote the foregoing is a circular addressed by the Nicaraguan Minister to the United States Ministers in London and Paris.

Arrival of the North American at Quebec.

Quebec, Tuesday, July 13.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool, 30th ult., has arrived at this port. Her advices have been anticipated.

Non-Arrival of the Canada at Halifax.

Halifax, Tuesday, July 13—9 P. M.

It is now raining very hard here, and the weather is very thick all along the eastern coast. There are no signs of the *Canada*, and she will probably not reach here until to-morrow forenoon.

The Sailing of the Arabia.

Boston, Tuesday, July 13.

The Royal mail steamship *Arabia* will sail from this port at noon, to-morrow, for Liverpool. All dispatches placed in the Telegraph Office, No. 21 Wall-street, New-York, so as to reach here by 11 A. M., will be promptly forwarded. The *Arabia's* mail closes at 9 A. M.

Later from Brazil.

The Royal Mail steamer *Tamar*, carrying the Brazilian mails, arrived at Lisbon on the 28th ult., bringing dates to the 7th June. Her advices we find telegraphed to the London *Times*. Exchange at Rio on London was 25½. Coffee 4,300 to 4,800 reis. The shipments since the departure of the previous mail had been 96,000 bags, of which 70,000 were to the United States, and the stock now on hand was 100,000 bags. Two very serious failures are announced by this arrival—one of them for an amount little short of £700,000; but the irregularities of the telegraph between Lisbon and London were such that the *Times* deemed it necessary to withhold the names.

New Wheat.

The first new wheat has been received by Mr. Cawthorn and Messrs. Kennedy. It brought eighty cents for red. We understand ninety cents has been offered for white.—*Louisville, Ky., Journal.*

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

THE EMPIRE CITY AT NEW-ORLEANS.

The Star of the West on the Way with $1,500,000.

The Report of the Defeat of Colonel Steptoe Confirmed.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, July 13.

The steamship *Empire City* has arrived, with California advices of the 20th ult.

She connected at Havana with the *Granada*, from Aspinwall, which vessel reports that the steamer *Sonora* brought down 400 passengers and about $1,500,000 in treasure.

The *Star of the West* had sailed for New-York with the bulk of this amount.

The California news is unimportant.

The defeat of Colonel Steptoe is confirmed.

The Fraser River excitement continued, and large numbers of emigrants were flocking thither.

[We are indebted to a private dispatch for the above, our own report having failed to come to hand.—Eds.]

Further from the Atlantic Telegraph Fleet.

Quebec, Tuesday, July 13.

The ship *Windsor Forest*, Captain Grafham, from Liverpool, arrived here this morning, reports having seen the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara* in lon. 30°, lat. 53°, on the 19th of June. Was two days in company with them, with heavy southwest gales and a high sea. Parted company on the 20th of June, the fleet steering more to the southward. Both had light steam on, and they would reach the joining-ground about the 23d of June. The weather on the 23d and 24th was fine; on the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th the weather was heavy, with southwest and west southwest winds. The *Niagara* went ahead at night, with a bright white light at her mizzen topmast, and by day the *Agamemnon* changed places with her, and went ahead. They had no other vessels in company, and were very cautious in keeping together at night.

St. Johns, N. F., Tuesday, July 13—9 A. M.

The weather is hazy, but pleasant. Wind northwest. No signs, as yet, of the Telegraph fleet.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Conflict Between the State and Territorial Governments of Oregon—General Lane and the Oregon Indian Troubles.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, July 13.

A nice question will soon be presented to the Secretary of the Treasury for his decision. Oregon organized her State Government on the 5th inst., and the same is, no doubt, at this time in full operation. Yet several of the Territorial officers, some of whom are here, will insist upon their right to a continuation of salary under the defunct Territorial organization. Gen. Lane, the delegate from the late Territory of Oregon, has given formal notice to the Treasury Department of these facts, and it now remains to be seen whether Secretary Cobb will recognize the existence of the new Government, or continue to pay salaries to the old Territorial officers.

General Lane returned to this city yesterday after a week's absence in New-York. He is disposed to doubt the news of Col. Steptoe's defeat by the Indians; but, should the news prove true, this gallant soldier will leave by the first steamer for Oregon, to engage in quelling the outbreak. The country around the crossing where Col. Steptoe was said to have been surprised, is a rolling prairie, without any kind of timber which would furnish an ambush for Indians. If true, Gen. Lane thinks the Government has on its hands a troublesome Indian war, as he says these Indians are the richest, bravest and shrewdest on the Continent, and are supplied with an abundance of the best rifles and revolvers. They have never yet been whipped by the whites, though often engaged in conflict with them. Q.

[From the Reporter for the Associated Press.]

Washington, Tuesday, July 13.

The *Sabine* has not, as stated, been ordered to the vicinity of San Juan de Nicaragua.

The revenue cutter *Harriet Lane*, with a select company of ladies and gentlemen, including the Secretary of the Treasury, left here this morning for several days' excursion down the Potomac.

The Postmaster-General contemplates leaving Washington on Thursday for Tennessee, to be absent a month.

General Ward B. Burnett has signified his acceptance of the appointment of the Surveyor Generalship of Kansas.

Governor Denver arrived here to-night.

Our Washington Correspondence.

The Binding of the Executive Departments—Favoritism—The Law Invaded—What Public Functionary Shares in the Spoils?

Washington, Monday, July 12, 1858.

The last session of Congress passed an act, or ordered, that the Executive Departments should each give out its binding to some practical and competent binder. Has the law been carried out, or utterly evaded? Mr. Wendell, the printer, who has purchased the public printing for the Senate of Mr. William A. Harris, and the printing for the House of Mr. Seaborn, is no practical and competent binder, nor any sort of a binder; and yet he has had conferred upon him the binding for the Congressional Library, the binding for the State Department, the binding for the Treasury Department, the binding for the Interior Department, the binding for the War Department, and the binding for the Navy Department. Mr. Wendell, who failed to be elected public printer to either House of the present Congress, has, nevertheless, got the printing of both Houses, by purchase, and, in utter disregard of the law, has obtained the *binding of* the Congressional Library, and of *all* the Executive Departments. Mr. Wendell is the publisher of the Washington *Union*—the official organ of the Government. If he gives to an influential officer of the Government a salary of $10,000, as Editor of the *Union*, or the writer or supervisor of the leading editorials of said organ, and said influential officer procures for him, as a *quid pro quo*, the binding of all the Executive Departments, is it, or is it not, "a *fair* business transaction?" Is it *fair*, even in a political point of view, for the Administration to allow its faithful supporters, who *are practical and competent binders*, to be so treated—to be so proscribed and *crushed out* from all participation in the fruits of the work which legitimately belongs to them? Fair play is a jewel. It is to be hoped that President Buchanan, who has ever had a high reputation for fairness and honesty, will have his attention directed to this matter. Junius.

FURTHER FROM UTAH.

St. Louis, Tuesday, July 13.

The Utah correspondent of the *Republican*, under date of June 18, says that the conditions agreed upon at the Conference between Governor Cumming, the Peace Commissioners and the heads of the Mormon Church, are that the troops shall enter the city without opposition, that the civil officers shall be permitted to perform their duties without interruption, and that unconditional obedience shall be paid to the laws of the land, while, on the other hand, past offences were to be forgiven, as was stated in the President's proclamation.

All the houses in the city had been closed against both civil officers and strangers, except one, which was occupied by the Governor and his family. Everybody else were obliged to sleep in their wagons or on the ground. The persons in the city were Governor Cumming, Secretary Hartnett, Messrs. Powell and McCulloch, the Peace Commissioners; Dr. Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs; Mr. Craig, Indian Agent; Mr. Dodson, Marshal of the Territory; and Messrs. Simonton, Fillmore and Brown, correspondents of the New-York Times, *Herald* and *Tribune*.

The Dudley Observatory Trouble.

Meeting of the Friends of Dr. Gould—The Action of the Trustees Denounced.

Albany, Tuesday, July 13.

A meeting of those disapproving of the course of the majority of the Trustees of the Dudley Observatory was held here this evening. It was very large and enthusiastic. General Stephen Van Rensellaer presided, and B. P. Learned, Esq., was chosen Secretary.

Professors Henry and Bache addressed the meeting, defending Professor Gould and the Scientific Council from the aspersions of the Trustees, and were enthusiastically applauded by the audience.

At the close of Professor B.'s remarks, which occupied nearly two hours, Hon. Daniel D. Barnard briefly addressed the meeting, and stated that, disgraceful to some persons as was the statement of facts made, they did not admit of gainsay.

The history given by Professors Henry and Bache was true—there could be no doubt of it in any one particular. Mr. Barnard then proceeded to speak of Professor Bache, and in most eloquent language alluded to his services in the cause of science, and spoke of him as a man who stands as an astronomer without a superior in the wide world. The motives of the Trustees who had determined to dismiss Dr. Gould are not known, neither will they be, if the Trustees can prevent it. He claimed that before Dr. Gould came to this city it was decided by the aforesaid majority that he should be removed, and after he came here they concluded to starve him out. He pronounced the statement of Mr. Olcott, President of the Board, and published in the papers, to be a most deliberate attempt to strike down Dr. Gould, and destroy his character and reputation. He had never known such a paper to emanate from any man of respectability. It was disgraceful and disgusting. Could the Trustees expect any scientific men to come and take charge of the Observatory after the indignity and insult offered to Dr. Gould? No man would so dishonor himself.

Mr. J. P. Plumb then moved the appointment of a Committee of five, to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, and Messrs. J. B. Plumb, Orlando Meads, Dr. Thomas Hun, James Edwards and Benjamin Tibbits were appointed such Committee.

The Committee retired and after brief deliberation reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we feel compelled from a sense of public duty to declare in this public manner that we entirely disapprove and condemn the proceedings and action of the majority of the Trustees of the Dudley Observatory in relation to the Director, Dr. Gould, and to the Scientific Council.

Resolved, That after the investigations that have been made, the result of which have been laid before the public, there does not, in our judgment, exist, and never did exist, any substantial or probable ground whatever for any of the bold charges, accusations or complaints contained in the published statement of the President of the Board of Trustees against Dr. Gould, the Director of the Observatory, or for the injurious reflections cast upon the very meritorious young gentlemen, his assistants of the Observatory.

Resolved, That the action of the Board of Trustees in this matter does not, in our judgment, exhibit a true regard for the interests of the Dudley Observatory, or the interests of Science, but appears to us to have been taken in manifest disregard of these interests, and if persisted in must end in the certain ruin of the Observatory.

Resolved, That after the gross indignity offered by a majority of the Trustees to Dr. Gould, the Director, and to Professors Bache, Henry and Pierce, of the Scientific Council, and so long as the result remains unredressed, no Astronomer or man of Science can consent to take their place, at the Dudley Observatory, without a betrayal of the common cause of brotherhood in science.

Resolved, That the circumstances under which Dr. Gould, the director, and the Scientific Council were placed in the immediate charge and actual possession of the Observatory building and instruments of the principal dwelling-house on the ground, furnished at the expense of Dr. Gould, and of another building erected under the orders of Prof. Bache, the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, as a station for that work with the sanction of the Trustees, and which is filled with the instruments belonging to and in the service of the United States, render it the duty of these gentlemen not to yield possession of the premises, to the injury of the important interests committed to them, until their legal rights therein shall be ascertained and determined by due process of law.

Resolved, That this meeting having learned that the donors, or a large number of them, have called upon the Trustees to submit the whole matter of the difficulty of the Dudley Observatory to certain gentlemen, of the highest character and standing, named by them, to pass upon and determine the difficulty, express the earnest hope that the Board of Trustees will comply with that proposition as the only means, short of a resignation of several members of the Board, of saving the Observatory, and restoring it to a condition of usefulness.

Resolved, That a Committee of fifteen, including the Chairman, be appointed by him to prepare a communication, in behalf of the meeting, to be addressed to the citizens of Albany and to the donors and friends of the Observatory, and to be signed by the Committee, setting forth and enforcing the views of this meeting, as expressed in the foregoing resolutions.

The President then announced the Committee of Fifteen as follows: Stephen Van Rensellaer, D. D. Barnard, Erastus Corning, Harmon Pampelly, Bradford R. Wood, John V. L. Pruyn, Mason F. Cogswell, Thos. C. Pitkin, John Taylor Cooper, Thomas Hun, J. N. Campbell, Jas. Edwards, Orlando Meads, J. B. Plumb, and Isaac Vanderpool.

The meeting then adjourned.

News from Havana.

Charleston, Monday, July 12.

The steamer *Water Witch* has arrived, with dispatches from Commodore McIntosh for the Secretary of the Navy. The yellow fever was prevailing extensively at Havana when she left there.

Charleston, Tuesday, July 13.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived from Havana and Key West 10th inst. She brings no political news of interest. Sugars were active and firm at Havana. Molasses inactive; clayed, 3@4¼ reals ₩ keg. Freights dull. Exchange on London, 12@13 premium; on Northern cities, 2½@¾ premium.

Ohio Republican State Convention.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, July 13.

The Ohio Republican State Convention nominated to-day Wm. V. Peck, for Judge of the Supreme Court; E. P. Walcott, for Attorney-General; W. H. Threall, for Comptroller, and John L. Martin, for Superintendent of Public Works.

Resolutions were passed denouncing the extravagance of the Administration and its Kansas policy.

The Ratification meeting to-night was addressed by Senator Wade and others.

Indiana Politics.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, July 13.

The Republican Convention of the Fourth District of Indiana has nominated Judge Hackleman for Congress. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the Green and English bill for the admission of Kansas, and the extravagance of the Administration.

Illness of General Quitman.

New-Orleans, Monday, July 12.

General Quitman is seriously ill at Natchez, and doubts are entertained of his recovery.

The Wreck of the Ship Ariadne.

Boston, Tuesday, July 13.

The ship *Ariadne*, reported lost by the steamship *Canada*, was owned by parties in this city and Newburyport, and is insured in Boston offices to the amount of $103,000. It is thought the *Arabia*, which rescued the crew, and was subsequently wrecked, is the bark *Arabia*, from Zanzibar, of and for Salem, which is valued, with her cargo, at $100,000. She is also largely insured in this city.

Mining Casualty—Nine Men Killed and Five Others Wounded.

Pottsville, Pa., Tuesday, July 13.

Nine men were instantly killed this morning, at Harper's Mines, by the falling of black damp. Five others were seriously injured, but it is supposed they will recover.

Bank Trouble at Memphis.

Memphis, Monday, July 12.

The Citizens' Bank, located at Nashville and Memphis, is in trouble. Its bills are refused, and it is expected that it will close its doors to-morrow.

Memphis, Tuesday, July 13.

The Citizens' Bank has closed its doors.

Arrest of a Robber and Recovery of $4,700.

Hartford, Tuesday, July 13.

The package of $4,700, robbed from a director of the East Haddam Bank, at the American Hotel in this city on the 14th ult., has been recovered. It was found by officer Chamberlain on Morris M. Pugsley, a waiter in the hotel, who was leaving in the Great-port boat this morning. The money belonged to the East Haddam Bank, who had offered $1,000 reward for its recovery.

The Alexandria Pilots and the Krieksen.

Washington, Tuesday, July 13.

The Alexandria pilots are out in a card in the Alexandria *Gazette*, in which they say that the *Krieksen's* pilot was not at all acquainted with Potomac navigation, but as the law stands, any person can pass himself for a pilot.

A Family Poisoned by a Slave.

Louisville, Tuesday, June 13.

Mrs. Patrick Pope and family were poisoned by arsenic put into their coffee by a slave girl ten or twelve years old. Mrs Pope is in a critical situation. The rest of the family are recovering.

Death of a Boston Merchant.

Boston, Tuesday, July 13.

Elisha Sherman, a well-known merchant of this city, of the firm of Blanchard, Sherman & Co., died this morning.

Explosion of the Steam-Propeller Mayflower.

Troy, N. Y., Tuesday, July 13.

The new steam-propeller *Mayflower*, of West Troy, while on her trial trip to-day, when nearing the dock in this city, exploded, blowing off the dome of the boiler and demolishing the woodwork, &c. Four persons were scalded, but none dangerously.

Southern Ocean Mail Steamer Movements.

Charleston, Monday, July 12.

The United States Mail steamship *Columbia*, Capt. Berry, from New-York, arrived here at 9 o'clock this afternoon.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Cruise of the Storeship Relief.

The United States storeship *Relief*, James H. Strong, Lieutenant Commanding, sailed from New-York on the 23d of March, bound to Aspinwall with stores for the Home and Pacific Squadrons. The crew consisted of 40 officers and men. She arrived at Aspinwall on the 15th of April, making 23 days' passage. They supplied the ships *Merrimac*, *Saranac*, *Vandalia* and *Decatur*, with stores, which were transported by railroad across the Isthmus.

The long detention of vessels at Aspinwall, is reported by the officers to be very prejudicial to the health of the crew of our naval vessels, as the breaking out of cargoes eight or ten times in that hot climate makes almost every one sick. This was the case with the *Relief*. It would be a great economy on the part of the Government to hire a store house of the Railroad Company, as a permanent depôt for the Pacific and Home Squadrons.

The *Relief* lost one man from breaking out cargo and from exposure to the sun. His name was Wm. Evans, landsman, and his friends are supposed to live in Rahway, N. J.

May 15.—The *Relief* sailed for Greytown, and arrived on the 17th, a very good passage, being within six hours of the average time made by the English mail steamers. The *Relief* is noted as a slow sailer. They supplied the *Jamestown* with provisions, and received from her three invalids, all of chronic diseases. Everything was quiet at Greytown. Mr. Scott reported that he was appointed Vanderbilt's agent for the custody of the steamers, and all other property belonging to the Nicaraguan Transit Company. He had the steamers filled with water as a matter of precaution against any sudden descent of fillibusters. The machinery of the boats is all on the upper deck. The *Relief* sailed from Greytown May 22, for Aspinwall, and arrived on the night of the 26th. June 1, they received on board 25 invalids from the Pacific squadron, viz., from the *Merrimac*, *Saranac*, *Vandalia* and *Decatur*. On June 3, they sent home First Lieut. McLaughlin, sick of rheumatism and neuralgia, by the *Star of the West*. Mr. Bourne, the agent of the Mail Steamship Company, also left by this steamer with his wife, on which occasion there was a grand display of port-fires, blue-lights, rockets, &c. The display being just after dusk, with the firing of guns, it was a very beautiful and exciting scene. The same day the British frigate *Leopard* came into Aspinwall, from Kingston, and anchored near by. She had the yellow fever on board. There were no deaths on her while at Aspinwall.

On the 7th, J. H. Wilson, who had been sick of dropsy, died on board the *Relief*. He was buried at Monkey Hill—the Railroad Company kindly giving their locomotive and car to carry the remains to the burial place. They were accompanied by his shipmates.

June 11.—The Railroad Company's brig *Costa Rica* sailed for New-York.

June 17, 2½ P. M.—Made out the United States ship *Jamestown*, coming from San Juan, and a few minutes afterwards saw the steam-frigate *Colorado*, Commander McIntosh, coming in from the eastward. They exchanged salutes. On the morning of the 18th the flag-officer of the *Colorado* hoisted his square pennant at the mizzen, which was saluted with fifteen guns by the *Colorado* and *Jamestown*.

June 19.—The *Jamestown* sailed for a cruise on the coast of Cuba, having had two men taken down that morning with fever. She had previously had one case of genuine yellow fever, on her passage from San Juan. It terminated favorably.

June 21.—The *Relief* sailed for Key West, having on board twenty-eight invalids. She drifted to the eastward for two days without wind; after which she had fresh trades from the northeast to Cape Antonio, and head winds from there to Key West. As soon as the vessel got into the trades the invalids began to improve.

July 1, 11:30 P. M.—Made Key West Light, and on the 2d, at 3 A. M., took a pilot on board, making 10 days and 12 hours from Aspinwall. Here they found the frigates *Wabash* and *Colorado*, with the ship *Dolphin* at anchor. The other vessels were out on a cruise on the coast of Cuba. The *Plymouth*, Captain Danlorne, sailed at the same time as the *Relief*, and followed her out of the Gulf. The *Water Witch* sailed with the *Jasper*, and followed her through the straits of Florida.

July 3.—The United States sloop *Macedonian*, Capt. Lavy, arrived at Key West. Flag-Officer McIntosh, being the junior officer, was flying the red flag at the mizzen, and Commodore Lavallette the blue at the mizzen. They here received on board 9 invalids from the *Wabash*, 3 from the *Macedonian*, and 2 from the *Dolphin*. They supplied the *Wabash*, *Colorado*, and *Macedonian* with provisions.

July 4.—Sailed from Key West for New-York. At noon saw two men-of-war standing in for Key West, supposed to be the *Constitution* and *Saratoga*, but was too far off to exchange signals.

July 8.—Lat. 33° 23', lon. 71° 55', passed the Railroad Company's brig *Buena Vista*, from Aspinwall June 19, for New-York. Same day, and same latitude and longitude, passed the corpse of a white man, dressed in white shirt and pantaloons; he evidently had been a passenger on board some steamer. It was in the centre of the Gulf stream, and a heavy sea running. The schooner *W. S. Titcomb* passed the bows of the *Relief* at 4 P. M., standing to the westward.

July 11.—Arrived at Quarantine at 7 P. M., passed the Quarantine officer and reached the Navy-Yard at 8 o'clock P. M.

Appointments.

E. P. Lull has been appointed Master of the *Colorado*, in place of Enias Armstrong, who returned home in the *Relief* on account of sickness contracted at San Juan. J. C. Crossman is appointed Master of the Brig *Dolphin*.

The Relief is Leaky.

March 28.—The *Relief* commenced leaking badly in a gale of wind. The leak has continued ever since, making 6 feet of water per day while lying in port and from 10 to 12 feet at sea, according to weather, and requiring to be pumped every two hours. This has wearied and debilitated the men very much, as it has required a good deal of night-service.

There are now no cases of serious sickness on board, all being convalescent. The invalids—all of them cases of chronic disease—were sent to the hospital.

We are indebted for the foregoing to Passed Assistant-Surgeon B. Ross Mitchell, the acting Surgeon of the ship. He has had 90 case of sickness under his treatment during the cruise, three only having died; and one of these was in a dying condition from dropsy when he came on board.

The Filibusters.

Among the invalids was Mr. J. J. Fellers, an Irishman by birth, and an intelligent, good-looking person, who joined the Walker forces among the first which sailed from New-Orleans. He was in all Walker's fights prior to the alliance of the Central American States against him, and was wounded at Rivas and at Granada with flammonas. Escopeta balls shattered his right leg above the knee joint, rendering it wholly useless. He has been eight months on board the *St. Mary's*, being too ill to move. He has a leading residence in the City, and also friends in Newark, where he sought out on his arrival. Mr. Wyckoff advised him to have the limb amputated, which he will probably do, and Dr. Gilbert and Dr. Nan's artificial leg, fashioned of the materials with which he now performs locomotion.

[THE NEW REGIME.

The Army for India.

Notwithstanding the embarkation of the Rifles, which was 40 officers and men, just reinforced by about a dozen men, the remaining detachment of the guns are kept up with perfect regularity. At the appointed signal the officers and men go to quarters, the guns are manned and exercised, and preparations are spread over the skylights and hatch

The Metropolis Times, Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1861.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Common Pleas—Judge Daly.

The Court met this morning at 10½ o'clock.

Superior Court—Judge Oakley.

The Court met this morning at 10½ o'clock.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Recorder Scott.

The Court met this morning at 10½ o'clock.

Court of General Sessions—Recorder Tallmadge.

The Court met this morning at 10½ o'clock.

Court of Sessions.

Before Recorder Scott and Aldermen Purser and Tallmadge.

The Court met this morning at 10½ o'clock.

Court of Common Pleas.

Before Judge Daly.

The Court met this morning at 10½ o'clock.

Court of Chancery.

Before Vice-Chancellor Sandford.

The Court met this morning at 10½ o'clock.

Court of Errors.

The Court met this morning at 10½ o'clock.

Court of Appeals.

The Court met this morning at 10½ o'clock.

Supreme Court—General Term.

Before the Hon. Judge Edmonds.

Order in the matter of Wadsworth Cook, Gardiner, &c.—Granted, on the petition of Wadsworth Cook, Gardiner, &c., for the appointment of Commissioners to lay out a road in the town of Gardiner, Ulster county, as prayed for in said petition.

Order in the matter of Lewis Chichester, &c.—Order of publication to be made in the matter of the petition of Lewis Chichester, &c., for the appointment of Commissioners to lay out a road in the town of Rochester, Ulster county, as prayed for in said petition.

Stewart A. Arnold vs. Charles G. Gosling.—Motion granted, with $10 costs, unless defendant pays the costs of the motion and the costs of this appeal to plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after service of a copy of the order to be entered herein and notice thereof.

Ordered, That the motion for a new trial herein, made by the defendant, be denied, with $10 costs, unless the plaintiff shall, within twenty days after service of a copy of this order and notice of entry thereof, stipulate to reduce the verdict rendered herein to the sum of $100, with interest from the 15th day of January, 1850, being the date of the verdict, and in case the plaintiff shall so stipulate, that the motion for a new trial be denied, without costs of appeal to either party

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 25½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

BURTON'S GARDEN—POPPING THE QUESTION—COLUMBUS AND PHILOSOPHERS—THE GALLIANT FRENCH CAPTAIN AND THE MAID OF MORLAIX.

WALLACK'S THEATER—THE IRISH LION—WORKING WITH CHARCOAL.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE WONDERS AND CURIOSITIES.

FLORA'S BUILDING—BROADWAY MINSTRELSY—PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Ocean Steamers.

The Arabia leaves Boston for Liverpool.....July 14
The City of Washington leaves New-York for Liverpool.....July 17
The Hermann leaves New-York for Bremen.....July 17

Mails Close at Post-Office.

South, Albany, Southern and Canadian.....2½ P.M.
Boston.....2½ A.M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad.....2½ A.M. and 2½ P.M.
Northern and Eastern States.....2½ A.M. and 2½ P.M.
Harlem Railroad.....2½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
Way Mail, by steamboat.....4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the steamship *Empire City* at New-Orleans, we learn that the *Star of the West*, now due here with two weeks later advices from California, has on board about a million and a half in specie. The most important news by this arrival is a confirmation of the report of the defeat of Col. STEPTOE, by the Indians in Oregon. The Fraser River gold excitement still continued, and miners were flocking there in large numbers.

Our mails by the *Fulton*, which arrived at this port last evening, place us in possession of details of India news, of which we had a brief telegraphic summary on Monday. The capture of Calpee had been followed by a conflict, the rebels retreating at the approach of Sir HUGH ROSE. Other skirmishes had occurred, but no decisive advantage had been secured. Lucknow, with a diminished garrison, was again threatened by the mutineers. In the Bombay Presidency a symptom of revolt had occurred, resulting in the death of Mr. MANSON, the agent. Some of the offenders had been brought to trial. The news upon the whole was not regarded as favorable, and the London Market securities had declined. The establishment of a ministry for Algiers, and the colonies is regarded in France as a new proof of the liberalization of the Government.

The news which we publish this morning relative to the Atlantic Telegraph Fleet is confirmatory of that published yesterday morning, though actually not so late. The ship *Windsor Forest* has arrived at Quebec, and reports having seen the *Agamemnon* and the *Niagara* on the 19th of June, in latitude 53°, longitude 30°, and being two days in their company. She consequently parted company with them three or four days before they were seen by the *Blue Jacket*. The reports of both vessels agree as to the character of the weather.

We have later advices from Havana, by the arrival of the steamer *Water Witch* at Charleston on Monday, and the *Isabel* yesterday. The *Water Witch* brought dispatches from Commodore McINTOSH for the Secretary of the Navy. There is no political news of interest. The yellow fever was prevailing extensively. Sugars are reported active and firm, and molasses inactive.

The mail steamer *Tamar*, from Rio Janeiro, arrived at Lisbon on the 28th ult., bringing dates to the 7th June. Two serious failures were reported, but, for fear of errors in telegraphing, the *London Times* withholds the names.

We receive some further Utah items of interest by telegraph from St. Louis. The conditions agreed upon at the conference of Governor CUMMING, the Peace Commissioners and the leading Mormons, are that the Army shall enter the city without opposition; that the civil officers shall be permitted to perform their duties without molestation, and that unconditional obedience shall be paid to the laws. Everybody, whether civil officer or stranger, with the exception of the General and his family, was obliged to sleep in the wagons or on the ground, all the houses in the city being closed against the new-comers. We notice that our correspondent had arrived in the city, and we shall soon, therefore, be enabled to lay a reliable account of all proceedings before the readers of the TIMES.

The region at the West recently submerged by the overflow of the rivers, is now afflicted by miasma, caused by the decaying matter left upon the subsidence of the floods. Droves of hogs cannot exist upon the reclaimed lands along the Illinois shore, are dying off rapidly from an epidemic which has suddenly broken out; the health of the inhabitants is beginning to suffer.

The Mayor sent communications to the Board of Aldermen, last evening, vetoing the report and resolution in favor of purchasing land on Ward's Island, and that in favor of the new dog-pound; to appropriate unexpended money on account of Lamps and Gas; and to remit taxes to sundry persons. A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, stating that necessary alterations had been made in the plan for building [illegible]

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, [illegible] was [illegible]. Henry [illegible] and Charles Bolger alias Blacking, were convicted of an attempt at burglary on the night of July the 6th, and were sentenced one year in the Penitentiary. William [illegible] pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for [illegible]. Robert Monet and John McLaughlin [illegible] they would depart from the City. They were [illegible]. An old offender, named George Williams, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for three years and ten months. Mary A. McMullen, charged with stealing $700 from her employer, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to two years in the State Prison. Joseph E. Thompson pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years. William J. Hamilton and Benjamin Barron, old river thieves, pleaded guilty to grand larceny and were dispatched to the State Prison for two years. Thomas Rooney, for grand larceny, was sent to the State Prison for two years. Bryan Brady, charged with breaking into the premises of Albert Metcalf, and stealing $200 worth of property, was tried and convicted of grand larceny, and sentenced to three years in the State Prison. Sarah A. Dubois, a colored woman, indicted for stabbing another colored woman, named Sarah E. Jackson, was convicted of "assault and battery," and given three months in the Penitentiary.

A prisoner in the Tombs, who has done the State some service by a term in the State Prison, and the county essential service by working out repeated terms on Blackwell's Island, was detected, yesterday, in attempting to effect his escape. He had made a hole nearly through the wall. A dagger, a long knife and a razor were found in his possession. He attempted, with the dagger, to force his way with two of the Deputy Keepers, as they were removing him to another cell. The prisoner gives his name as CARLOS CUSHING.

The great base-ball match between Brooklyn and New-York, which was to have been played yesterday on the Fashion Race Course, was adjourned, in consequence of the rain, till next Tuesday at 2 P. M.

The cricket match at Hoboken, between the Philadelphia Club and the St. George Club, terminated yesterday in favor of St. George, with 53 runs to spare.

The General Market, yesterday, continued active and buoyant for Cotton. Flour and Meal were in good demand at strengthening prices. Corn was saleable and steady. A fair inquiry prevailed for Provisions and Sugars at uniform rates. Coffee was brisker, while Rice, Naval Stores and Tobacco were quiet. Freights exhibited increased vigor.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A TRUE SOUTHERN MAN.—The Savannah *News*, in an article which we copy, declares that Judge GRIER, a Professor in the Law School at Lebanon, Tenn., although a native of Virginia, and a life-long slaveholder, as was his father before him, is "a dangerous as well as untrue citizen in the South." The reason given for this denunciation is, that the venerable Professor enter-

[illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] that slavery is an evil, morally, socially and politically."

In self-defence, Professor GRIER suggests that he considers the "evil" greater to the master than to the Slave; that he does not regard the relation of master and slave as being wrong, and that until within the last 25 years his opinions, now so obnoxious, were those of all leading Southern men. But this avails him nothing. The *News* admits that JEFFERSON, MADISON, and others like them, concurred in Professor GRIER'S views, but avers that if they had lived till the present time they would have known better.

Accordingly, Professor GRIER is stigmatized as a dangerous man, and the Law School at Lebanon is urged to dismiss him.

We learn from these and similar occurrences, that a Southern man may hold the same opinions on Slavery which were held by WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and MADISON, and yet be "untrue to the South," a "dangerous citizen," and an ally of the Abolitionists. We live in a progressive age.

The French Emigration Scheme.

Whatever consequences of an international character may flow from the affair of the *Regina Cœli*, it is evident that the transaction is to form an era in the history of the French colonies. There is the liveliest dissatisfaction at Paris with the cool treatment of the subject by Lord MALMESBURY. Lord MALMESBURY'S remarks on the Cuban Slave-trade, and the necessity of withdrawing British protection from the island, have roused the utmost indignation at Madrid. For the cessation of the *entente cordiale* with England, France consoles herself with the sympathy of Spain, and, while resolving to prosecute, with renewed energy, her system of African emigration, holds out to her imbecile ally in the South, assurances of cogent aid in counteracting the menaces of England. And, to give system to the new plan of insinuating, if not reinaugurating the Slave-trade, a Government department is created, and placed in the charge of a member of the imperial family, whose business it will be to forward all these plans for revivifying colonial industry. Evidently, no pains are to be pretermitted in the pursuit of this new policy.

Whatever opinions we may have as to the course thus entered upon, France clearly has none that can fairly be urged to impede her progress. She assumes, and not without reason, the entire insincerity of both England and the United States in resting their opposition to the Slave-trade upon philanthropic grounds. She believes that commercial considerations govern both. England she regards as enlisted in the anti-Slave-trade crusade merely because, having been driven to abolish the traffic so far as her own colonies were concerned, she was left to compete with expensive free labor against the cheap stolen labor of colonies still supplied with plantation hands from Africa. The necessary result of such rivalry must be that the coffee, or sugar, or other produce raised upon a British island would cost one-third more than elsewhere, where slave-labor found free access; that, consequently, British colonial products must fall to sell in the markets of the world beside Spanish, Brazilian, or American articles, and that the only remedy was to insist that all alike should confine themselves to free labor. This view has gathered probability from the fact that all the strongest instances and arguments for the English policy touching the negro traffic have been furnished by agitation in her colonies, whence remonstrances have constantly deluged Parliament against the further existence of the trade.

Judging England upon these grounds, France finds others quite as plausible for judging the United States. It has the general tone of our Southern Press. It has the obvious disposition of our Government to abandon all efforts to withstand the traffic. It has the last and most important fact, that our colony—for Liberia is an American colony, and the only colony we possess—is ready to sell its citizens as apprentices to any buyer, who offers enough for a cargo. Putting these and those together, France is persuaded that the colonial interests are sacrificed to the hypocritical pretensions of her rivals; in short, that she has been hoodwinked, and done for. Hence this emigration scheme; and hence the new functions of Prince NAPOLEON, as director and supervisor of the colonies, under the immediate eye of the Emperor himself. We shall probably see the end of the business, when, in spite of English intervention, Guadaloupe and the Isle of Bourbon have been stocked with likely negroes, and French sugars undersell the Cuban in the European market.

The Mexican Forced Loan.

A short way with public measures, privately offensive, is to give them a bad name. Their fate is effectually sealed. Very often the popular odium, thus adroitly misdirected, will lead to serious consequences, among which a war is not the least formidable. Our relations with Mexico are just now undergoing this ingenious process. The Government in the City of Mexico, in a moment of financial desperation, levied a tax of one per cent. upon all personal property in the Republic, that of the Church not excepted. As a matter of course, the property of foreign residents was included in the assessment, because that enjoyed as much as any such protection as the Government was able to afford; because the right to tax the property of foreigners is exercised by every power in Christendom; because it would be palpably unjust to heap the entire burden upon one class of the population, while exempting another. But, on a first assertion of the claim, the foreign residents thought proper to resist and protest; and in this course, for lack of definite instructions, they have been sustained by their respective national Envoys. Until such instructions arrive, the French and English Legations recommend the payment. The American Minister, however, advises our citizens to refuse payment—a policy which has already resulted in the expulsion of a few of their number, and a general suspension of business. In their natural desire to escape the impost, there has been much angry feeling and absurd reasoning; and a certain degree of misplaced sympathy has been secured in the United States by representing this unquestionably legal tax as a "forced loan"—which it is not, and cannot be tortured into by any license of construction. Indeed, when the project was first broached, the only objection raised by the foreign interest was the apprehension that in collecting the tax partiality might be shown the natives, and so an unfair share of the load fall upon the merchants. Our latest advices state that unless the enforcement of this tax be terminated at once, Mr. FORSYTH threatens to close his Legation, and demand his passports.

So far the business assumes precisely the character we might anticipate from the management of that distinguished negotiator. But we have now another phase for which we were not prepared. The position of Mr. FORSYTH, we learn, is approved by the Administration at Washington. He is to be supported with the whole material influence of his Government. Adopting the opinion of Attorney-General BLACK, the Cabinet has decided this simple and ordinary taxation amounts to a flagrant violation of our commercial treaties with Mexico, which we are bound to resist, *unguibus et calcibus*; to the extent of our national strength, and to the final dismemberment, of course, of that turbulent Republic. And, nevertheless, every *Mexican citizen residing or transacting business in the United States is subject to similar taxation*, and doubtless pays it without the suspicion suggested by the Attorney-General, that there are international treaties rendering the levy illegal. The property of all foreigners in this country is exposed to assessment upon the same footing as that of citizens. And as our treaties with Mexico differ in no respect from the treaties in force with other commercial States, we are wholly at a loss to conceive upon what this extraordinary decision of Judge BLACK is predicated. It may be true that the Government of ZULOAGA is factious, and merely transient, and that the tax is imposed for partisan rather than Governmental objects, but having made the initial mistake of recognizing the usurpation, we are precluded from impeaching any of its acts, not distinctly illegal. The less, therefore, said about this "forced loan," the better. If a collision with Mexico is indispensable to the success of Mr. BUCHANAN'S administration, let us have, at least, a decent pretext. This is neither sensible, tenable, nor plausible.

Presidential Candidates.

We are a restless people. With infinite labor and enthusiasm, once in four years, we elect a President; and hardly is he warm in his seat before we cast about for his successor. As a candidate, he is a most interesting personage; but when sworn in and the appointments made, he dwindles to a mere obstacle in the path of the coming man.

Yet it may well be that the people at large would feel disposed to rest awhile from the labors of each successive campaign if permitted to do so. But they are not. Anxious politicians are everywhere on the alert to bring forward favorites, and strenuous to compass their election. One hopes to have a foreign mission; another to secure a post-office; still another to win the emoluments of a collectorship. All these, and a thousand more of the same sort, are early in the field. By public demonstrations, newspaper puffs, and in various other modes, they make their appeal to the masses. And it is quite natural that a people like ours, bred to participation in politics, should respond to such appeals, at least so far as to lend a willing ear to any discussion of candidates which may be presented in the columns of the newspapers.

Accordingly we find already distinct indications that public attention is turned to the Presidential succession. It is true that nearly two years must elapse before a formal nomination will be made. Yet long before that period the claims and qualifications of aspirants will be, freely canvassed, and the question negatively, if not otherwise, determined. We already see conventions indicating, more or less formally, their preferences, and journals putting forth feelers to ascertain how the pulse of the people is likely to beat.

The Democracy, being the party in possession, are naturally more reserved than the Opposition, though the delicacy of their position is somewhat relieved by the strong probability that President BUCHANAN will not seek a re-election. Yet it is not to be overlooked that certain possible exigencies may call him again into the field. But, assuming him to be out of the way, it would seem a settled thing that the South must furnish the next Democratic candidate. Two successive Democratic Presidents have been Northern men, and, accordingly, the Southern claim is not to be resisted. Prominent among the aspirants at the Charleston Convention will be, according to present appearances, Governor WISE and Senator HUNTER, both of Virginia. They represent the two divisions of Southern Democracy. WISE will naturally be the favorite of the Northern delegates, but it is a case where the South will have its way, and HUNTER'S chances are, therefore, best. Others may, however, be proposed; indeed, others have been named. Among these may be mention-Senator SLIDELL, of Louisiana; Secretary FLOYD, of Virginia, and the Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia.

The chances of Senator DOUGLAS for the Democratic nomination would almost necessarily be postponed, aside from his defection on the Lecompton issue last Winter. His Northern location would be conclusive against him in 1860, for we take it the only man from the Free States who can by any possibility receive the Charleston nomination is BUCHANAN.

So much for the Democratic Party.

It is quite evident that but one opposition candidate will be run in 1860, for the necessity of the case, to say nothing of other motives, will bring the Republicans and Americans together.

There is no lack of names on the Republican slate, and we cannot undertake to enumerate all who have been prominently put forward. The candidate of 1856, who made so brilliant a run in the Free States, is not without advocates as the standard-bearer in 1860. Gov. SEWARD, whose eminent claims were waived in the late contest, will now, it is probable, be urged by his friends as entitled to the nomination. Mr. CRITTENDEN has many admirers, who regard him as preeminently qualified to redeem the country and the Party from the evils of sectionalism. Gov. BANKS, of Massachusetts, is also among those deemed worthy to head the Republican hosts. The West presents the name of Gov. CHASE, of Ohio, and he will have earnest supporters. Nor must the venerable Judge MCLEAN be forgotten.

We might greatly extend this list. Both the great parties will find much to learn before two years have passed away. The best-laid plans must be revised and amended several times before the Conventions meet, and the most which can now be done, is to note political aspects as they present themselves.

The Transit Enigma.

M. MARCOLETA, who drove Mr. WEBSTER mad, and hardened the ice of Mr. EVERETT'S nature, and stirred the phlegm of Secretary MARCY, has turned up in Paris, where he is likely to make work for Secretary CASS. M. MARCOLETA is the accredited agent of the Nicaraguan Government to the Courts of the Tuileries and St. James'. He has also espoused the Belly party, with stringency. Moreover, he has taken possession of the Paris Correspondent of the London *Times*, into whose ear he pours the "impress disillment" of his private Anti-American venom, and persuades that the grant to M. BELLY is the only valid one, while all the Americans contracts are at an end. We shall never have done with our obligations to this MARCOLETA.

In another column will be seen his latest inspirations. He charges that the old charter, the Stebbins grant, is already forfeited. The secret article sustaining this view is cited. We cannot do otherwise than print it. If Mr. JOSEPH L. WALTER and Commodore VANDERBILT will take it to their closets, and examine it maturely, not unaided by a skillful Spanish interpreter, they may, possibly, find new light thrown upon their present positions. For ourselves, we can discover none of the conclusions that the *Times* correspondent adopts, but adhere to our conviction that it is with an exclusively American company, either *in esse* or *in posse*, that the Transit contract is to be finally completed. This Belly grant remains what we pronounced it at first—a pecuniary, a physical, a political impossibility.

Transplanted Social Evils.

We published, two days ago, a protest from a correspondent on behalf of the sewing girls of this City against the tyranny and exactions of their employers. It is rather startling and somewhat humiliating to find with what rapidity the sores of the Old World are being communicated to our own social frame, and how many of the cries of suffering with which Europe has resounded for centuries, have begun to ascend from our own firesides. Grievances, complaints and demonstrations, such as we have, for eighty years, only heard of through the newspapers, have made their appearance, one by one, in our streets within the last few years. We had, last Winter, our processions of "the unemployed," got up and carried out with a regularity which would have done honor to Kensington Common or the Faubourg St. Antoine. We have our annual shriekings for the heads of tyrants and the heart's blood of aristocrats, uttered by bodies of our citizens with an energy which would have been creditable in MURAT or ROBESPIERRE. We had last Spring a demonstration in honor of assassination by knife, bullet, or bombshell, which Leicester-square itself would have been proud of. In short, we have as fine a sprinkling of Brutuses and Scævolas amongst us as any Kingdom in Europe can boast of, and ours enjoy one great advantage over their European *confrères*, inasmuch as they can declare to the world their insatiable blood-thirstiness, and their strong desire for the entrails of tyrants, with perfect impunity. Moreover, we have gone a step beyond the old world in the work of reform. The French and German reformers propose simply to establish community of goods, and to convert mankind at one stroke into an assemblage of well-educated, orderly, self-sacrificing personages, devoid of all guile, and incurably fond of hard labor. Some go a trifle further and do away with marriage, and propose to regenerate the human race by the aid of concubinage and judicious desertion of children.

We must add, however, that our surprising progress in the above matters is not wholly due to native enterprise. Of the various remedies for the ills of mankind, such as wholesale murder, pillage of the rich, subsistence out of the public treasure, and abolition of marriage, the last only is a genuine product of the soil. The others are exotics from many lands, and all seem to languish in our rigorous and uncertain climate. We have no police and no strong Government to dig around them and dung them, to shield them from the terrible blasts of public ridicule and contempt, and nurture them in the rank soil of prisons. We are certainly not disposed to place the "distressed needlewomen" grievance in the same category with the howlings of Red Republicanism, and the rant of Free-Love, still it is but justice to the institutions as well as the capabilities of the country to let the world know that it, too, is an exotic. The ranks of destitution are rarely filled by the overflowings of our own population. The wants and woes of the great cities are imposed on us in the main by Europe, as the price we are to pay for the labor which is gradually changing the surface of the Continent from a waste to a garden. We do not on this account, however, seek exemption from the responsibility which the presence of this misery in the midst of us imposes. We must take the chaff with the wheat. If we use the labor which Europe sends us, we must bear the burden of some of the pauperism which it scatters on its track. If we will have great cities, an extended commerce, vast empire, an elaborate money market, and clothe ourselves in purple and fine linen, we must bear as best we may the yells of "the unemployed," and the needlewoman's "Song of the Shirt." We must occasionally even bear with propositions from demagogues, such as Mayor WOOD made to the Common Council last Fall, and perhaps have to look calmly on while the Corporation peddles potatoes.

This, however, does not exempt us from the necessity of guarding against the delusions which honest sympathy with suffering is too apt to generate. No sorrows in the world so well merit the tenderest handling as the sorrows of helpless women, but the greatest kindness is not always that which holds out most expectations. The question of what is best to be done for distressed needle-women has been as well discussed as any question within our knowledge, and we may inform "E. M. POWELL," that nothing which that discussion has led to is so well established as the the futility of seeking any change for the better in a philanthropic arrangement between the employers and the employed, and any interference on the part of the law, is, if possible, still more illusory and objectionable. The source of the evil lies, after all, not so much in the inhumanity or unscrupulousness of the employers, as in the multiplicity of the employed. If there were but few needle-women in the City, they would be sought after with offers of high wages and short hours; as there are a great many more than are needed, they seek and accept any wages, however small, and any hours, however long. To ask any single or any dozen employers to give them more than the market price of their labor, is to ask them to give so much in charity, and there is no sound reason why such a burden should be imposed on them any more than on anybody else. There is gross injustice in seeking to impose on one shirt-dealer the whole onus of relieving the necessities of the women whom necessity forces into shirt-making. If one or two are humane, and give higher wages than they need, others will not be so, and will give the market price; the

[illegible] would [illegible] a [illegible] upon [illegible] better self.

The [illegible] speedy [illegible] the evil is to be sought in procuring a greater variety of employments of girls. There is, under all the circumstances, nothing singular in the hardships they now suffer. Whenever there is too great a rush into any trade or business, all its members suffer. Our plan is to send as many girls to the West as we can, and provide other occupations for as many as we can. If we once reduce the number of shirt-makers, we shall at once enable them to make their own terms with their employers.

The South Solicitous about Missouri.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* of the 6th inst. says:

"The performance of a duty is not always an agreeable task. On the contrary, it is often very disagreeable. It is so with us to chronicle the fatally rapid strides of the cause of emancipation in Missouri, and to predict, from clear and reliable data, that the State is likely to succumb to Freedomism within a comparatively brief period."

The *Crescent* then proceeds to describe, on the authority of the St. Louis *Democrat*, the process by which Slavery is to be wiped from the map of Missouri. It is, substantially, the sale of the negroes to go South. This mode of becoming a Free State is sneered at by the *Crescent* as selfish, and at war with "philanthropy." Perhaps it is, but at the same time it may prove effectual. Nor can we perceive why Louisiana, which wants more negroes, should object to a supply from Missouri. Certainly it is better than sending to Africa for them.

The abolition of Slavery in Missouri will be, as it has everywhere been, a matter, not of morals or philanthropy, but of interest and political economy. The people of that State are becoming convinced that Missouri would be richer without Slavery, that free labor is more profitable than Slave labor, that land and all other property is worth more in a Free State, and these considerations impel them to emancipation. That they are no more "philanthropic" than the citizens of Louisiana will be freely granted, although a superior degree of prudent foresight and a better understanding of political economy may be claimed for them.

The *Crescent* concludes its article with the following doleful remarks:

"We have but a few more words to add in this connection to make our warning to the Southern people complete. Missouri is now almost a freesoil State, and will undoubtedly be so utterly in a few years; Delaware *is* freesoil, although nominally a slave State. Take these two commonwealths, and add them to the seventeen free States now in the Union, and we have nineteen free and thirteen slave States. To these nineteen add Kansas, Nebraska and Oregon—which Territories will probably be admitted at the next session of Congress—and we have twenty-two freesoil to thirteen slave States. This will give the free States eighteen majority in the Federal Senate, and their majority in the House of Representatives will be correspondingly overwhelming! Therefore, judging from the facts of the past—stubborn, rigid, iron facts—what chance will the South have in the National Legislature, when she is completely powerless, and the North possesses absolute control of both branches, with a man like SEWARD in the Presidential chair to enforce special, arbitrary and oppressive legislation? This is the question to be asked and the question to be considered, if our fellow-citizens desire to arrive at safe conclusions."

The preponderance of the *Free* States would be secure without defection among those which now hold Slaves. But if Missouri and Delaware, to say nothing of Kentucky, Maryland and Virginia, shall attach themselves to the North, evidently the sway of the South is a thing of the past. But the *Crescent* will not, therefore, be warranted in believing that the end of the world has come. The North contrived, during the long years of Southern domination, to live and grow. In this respect our Southern brethren, under the reversed circumstances they so deeply dread, may be commended to the imitation of a good example.

THE TELEGRAPHIC FLEET HEARD FROM.—We have, at last, positive intelligence of the safety of the Telegraphic Fleet up to the 24th ult., when they were close upon the spot in mid-ocean where they were to unite the two ends of the cable, and commence the great work of laying it. The *Windsor Forest*, which arrived yesterday morning at Quebec, was three days in company with the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon*, and parted from them on the 20th. On the 19th, they appear to have been in lon. 38° West; lat. 53° North. This was very near the spot where the two cables were to be united, which was lon. 52° 2', and lat. 33° 18'. The Captain of the *Windsor Forest* supposed they would reach the spot on the 23d. There was a heavy Southwest gale at the time, which was adverse to their making much progress. The steamers seen by the *Blue Jacket* on the 24th were in lon. 32°, and lat. 51°, 32', which was not quite so far west, but a half a degree further south than they should have been. The reckoning of the *Blue Jacket*, however, may not have been exact. The steamers, if they were the Telegraphic Fleet, were so near to their appointed rendezvous that they undoubtedly commenced the operation of joining the cable on the 25th, if the weather permitted. But, according to the log of the *Blue Jacket*, there was a strong southwester, with a heavy sea, on that day, which might have prevented the joining operation, and according to the report of the *Windsor Forest* the same weather continued through the three succeeding days. It is not unlikely, therefore, that the work of joining the cable was not commenced before the 29th or 30th. The only discrepancy between the reports of the *Windsor Forest* and the *Blue Jacket* lies in the circumstance that the former saw another ship in company with the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon*, while the two steamers seen by the latter were both British, and the large steamer, supposed to be the *Niagara*, did not heave in sight until towards the close of the day. Both reports are confused and ambiguous, but we see nothing in them to cause any doubts of the ships seen by the two vessels being the steamers composing the Telegraphic Fleet, and the circumstances still leave room for hope that the great experiment may prove successful, inasmuch as we have not yet news of a positive failure.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. BROUGHAM'S excellent extravaganza of "Columbus" was revived here last night, with complete success. Few works of this character are so excellently written as this, the latest of Mr. BROUGHAM'S comic productions. It is full of hearty fun, and bristles with alliterative puns which resist the action of time. No greater proof of its genuineness can be given than the fact that without any special scenic preparation or material alteration in the text, the piece achieved a new success last night. It was well played by the three leading gentlemen, BRADENHAM, WHEATLEIGH and DAVENPORT, and not quite so well by the ladies. A "contemporaneous" interpolation in the shape of a doleful ballad concerning "A Gallant French Captain" excited much merriment, and narrowly escaped an encore. "Columbus" will undoubtedly enjoy a fresh "run," and pave the way we hope for a new piece from the pen of its versatile and accomplished author.

☞ The steamboat *King Philip*, formerly used by the Almshouse Governors for conveying provisions to the Public Institutions, ran upon a rock in Harlem River on Monday, and sunk.

The irritation caused in France by this intemperate and, no doubt, unfounded imputation on certain leading members of the British Parliament on the case of the *Regina Cœli* and the French emigration system, has given place to an indignation against the attacks of Parliament on Spain. The French Government demanded of the English Government an explanation of the slanders and untimely outburst against their emigration system, and accompanied the demand with documents which proved the utter falsity of the charges preferred against it. Lord MALMESBURY, put in presence of the facts, was obliged to modify his language before that House, and to apologize to the French Government. In his apology he avowed that he had spoken in absence of the whole facts of the case, and he threw part of the blame on the reporters, who had misreported his language. The apology has satisfied the French Government, so far as the English Foreign Secretary is concerned; but it is not satisfied as are Lord BROUGHAM, the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, and other members of the House of Lords, as well as the *Times*, continue to misrepresent the facts; but these are unofficial sources of slander, and cannot be attacked officially.

Lord MALMESBURY apologized first to the United States for an abuse of zeal in the officers charged with the suppression of the Slave-trade; he apologized to France for slanders uttered against her African emigration system, and in the same speeches in which these apologies were made, with a mal-address difficult to comprehend, he attacked Spain on the same subject with a virulence that will certainly draw from him another apology. In effect, we have just received a telegraphic dispatch from Madrid which announces a diplomatic rupture there on account of the words of the English Foreign Minister.

These words you will recollect. He stigmatized the conduct of Spain in her relations to the Slave-trade, as "vile and base ingratitude" to England. At the same time, he announced Spain with the withdrawal of the British fleet from the Cuban waters, which, according to him, was *the only security of the Spanish possessions in the Antilles*. Spain is certainly not the great nor the proud nation she once was; but she is great enough and proud enough to be entitled to the respect of those especially who are great and proud; and while England, by her relations with Spain, is the last nation that ought to reproach her with a "vile and base ingratitude," she ought to have more respect for her own overpowering strength than to *menace* Spain. But worse than all, she insults her in her army and fleet, by intimating that it is the British fleet alone which protects Cuba from the United States, as if the army and fleet of Spain in Cuba went for nothing! England stole from Spain, and still holds, the most important point of her territory, Gibraltar, and she now uses this very point to smuggle into Spain, in contravention of her custom-house laws, large quantities of British manufactured goods. From that point, too, she introduces her bibles and the propagandism of her State Church, contrary to the laws and the sentiments of the Spanish Government. England has, in all times past, wielded an immense influence over the destinies of the Peninsula, but is it anywhere on record that she ever interfered where her own interests were not involved?

Spain, as well as France, has a right to feel aggrieved at the striking contrast offered in the tone of British Ministers toward the United States. As in the case of France, before attacking Spain they manifested a complacency *à l'outrance* for the United States, as if, by bringing the two in contrast in the same speech, they intended the apology to be more complete and the insult more stinging. The one was made to stand as a relief to the other.

In France it is believed that the menace of England towards Spain means something more than the withdrawal of her support in case of the latter power falling into difficulty with the United States—and in that case France promises that Spain shall lose nothing, as she will accept her protection. This division of parties would bring about a singular complication, out of which many singular results might grow.

In the question of French African emigration all the evidence is in favor of France. It is opposed to every principle of the French nation to engage in the slave-trade, and when all the evidence comes out, it is perfectly safe to predict that, 'notwithstanding the denunciations of *one Brougham*,' as the *Siècle* says, the French have acted perfectly loyal. By the French emancipation law of 1836, no slave can be held on French territory. Moreover, the blacks who were found on board the *Regina Cœli* were collected at Monrovia in Liberia, a free Republic, where no slaves exist. We think the passengers on that ship could not have been slaves, neither on their own territory, nor on board the ship, nor on the free soil of the French colony to which they were bound. When Cabinets see fit to recriminate against each other for an indifference or a connivance at the slave-trade, it is evidently unfair to reproach France with a system that can have no other effect than that of bettering the condition of the black man, and which is neither legally nor virtually allied to Slavery. Black men are full citizens in France, no one thinks of their color, the Government does not even make a virtue of the full and equal rights which are extended to them. The Government intends to continue its system, and it is justified both by humanity and by policy. It is to be hoped that the Government of the United States, if it has not already done so, will cease to point to this as a balance to any abuse which may be practiced on its own flag in the protection of slave cargoes.

A good result will, however, undoubtedly spring from these explanations and recriminations between the four important maritime nations in debate—the great question of the right of visit and of search will be settled on a comprehensible basis, and England will be required to renounce her pretensions as the police of the high seas. I repeat here what I urged in my last letter, that to the United States belongs the initiative in this negotiation, and to her will return all the honor of having taken the first decided step.

France is trying again a serious attempt at colonization. You know the uniform failure which has attended all her previous efforts in this direction, and even the ridicule which has been cast upon her by the more fortunate Anglo-Saxon race. She has now a fine and extensive colony, susceptible of high and varied culture, within two days of her borders, and uniting within itself all the elements necessary to a rapid and healthy development. Strongly persuaded of his power to succeed in this direction his predecessor, Louis NAPOLEON has at last created a Ministry of Algiers and of the Colonies, a Ministry he has confided to his cousin, the Prince NAPOLEON. The succession of the Empress and of the Prince, that they are going to accomplish a great work of colonization, must indeed be very strong to induce them to take so important a step. In England the Ministry of the Colonies is one of the most important bureaus of the cabinet; but to have created a "Ministry of the Colonies" in France without prefixing it with the word "Algeria," would only have excited ridicule. Algeria is no more a colony than is Ireland; its situation to the mother country is about the same; but to speak of the French Colonies without including Algeria, or to create a Minister of the Colonies for the colonies other than Algeria, would be a useless parade.

The new Ministry comes into effect the 1st of July, and the Prince is actively engaged in its organization. It was at first reported that the Pal-

MONUMENTAL.

KING SOLOMON AS A SUPERVISOR.

A Scientific Explanation from the Magi.

Extraordinary Views from the Seers of Imperial Chaldea.

The Sacred Calendar in the Chair.

Great Glazier in the Chair.

REASONS FROM HIS HOUSE THAT MAYOR.

The following voices were received from Him.

Mayor's Office, New-York, July 12, 1886.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith return, with my objections, the resolution entitled "Resolution that the Commissioners of Sinking Fund be authorized to sell and convey Ward's Island not now owned by the Corporation," which was passed by your Board on the 6th inst.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have no power to sell any property belonging to the City, except by the consent of the Board of Aldermen, and I am unable to see any reason why the Board of Aldermen should be asked to give its consent to the sale of property which is now used for the purposes of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, and which is necessary for the proper conduct of the business of that Department.

Respectfully,

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Mayor.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1886.

GENTLEMEN: The resolutions which passed your honorable body, and received the assent of Wm. H. Ash, for $70 25, for the year 1886; another resulting from the assessment for 1887, against Haberouet, Lynes & Case, and the other reducing the valuation on property of every nominee of stock corporation, authorized to make dividends on its capital, have each received my objections, and were transmitted to your Board on the 9th inst.

Since writing the objections to the resolutions I have learned that such corporation was illegal in its organization, that seven were interlopers out of the Philadelphia Company, and that the entire capital stock of the Company was owned by the Philadelphia Company, and that the Philadelphia Company had not complied with the requirements of the Pennsylvania statutes in regard to the organization of corporations, and that the Philadelphia Company had no legal existence in the State of Pennsylvania, and that the Philadelphia Company had no legal right to own the stock of the New-York Company, and that the New-York Company had no legal right to own the franchises granted to it by the Board of Aldermen.

Under the circumstances, I have no alternative but to return the resolutions with my objections.

Respectfully,

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1886.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith return, with my objections, the resolution entitled "Resolution that the Commissioners of Sinking Fund be authorized to sell and convey Ward's Island," which was passed by your Board on the 6th inst.

Under the provisions of the Consolidation Act, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have no power to sell any property belonging to the City, except by the consent of the Board of Aldermen, and I am unable to see any reason why the Board of Aldermen should be asked to give its consent to the sale of property which is now used for the purposes of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, and which is necessary for the proper conduct of the business of that Department.

Respectfully,

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Mayor.

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

Assessments and Taxes and Sales.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, July 12, 1886.

To the Board of Aldermen and Board of Assistant Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith return my objections to the following resolutions, passed by your honorable body, and received by me on the 9th inst., viz.:

Resolution to reconsider the vote by which was passed the resolution to confirm the assessment list for the opening of Fifty-fifth-st., from Fifth-ave. to the Bay.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Continued triumphs of the Popular Young American actress,
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
and their unrivaled company are nightly received with
applause, laughter and delight.
TO-NIGHT
and
DURING THE WEEK,
When visiting Europe, last season, the gay and merry
entertainment of these artists were received with en-
thusiasm in all the leading cities, and formed the especial
delight of Queen Victoria. She might be seen two or three
times a week during the season, and the Florences in
their most characteristic and favorite pieces. Her young
and interesting family, exhibiting her liveliest sense of
pleasure and enjoyment.
The entertainments will commence with
INDIAN FUN'KAS.
another laughable, but newer and refreshing breeze.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 14, 1858,
will be presented a new, original comedietta, by H. L.
Bateman, Esq., of this theatre, called
WORKING THE ORACLE.
Mr. Brougham, ... Mrs. W. J. Florence
Tom Tiverton, }
Fred Fitzroy, } ..... Mr. W. J. Florence
Colonel O'Reilly, }
To conclude with
THE IRISH LION.
Doors open at 7½; the performance to commence at 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PROMENADE CONCERTS!
Admission to all parts ..... 50 cents
Family Circle, admitting a gentleman and two ladies .. $1
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, July 14,
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,
Under the direction of
Mr. & MRS. HUSBAND and CARL ANSCHUTZ.
The entire Parquette and Stage of the Academy of Music
have been floored over for this occasion, magnificently
decorated with exotics, trees, flowers, shrubbery, &c.,
forming the coolest and most magnificent
JARDIN D'ETE
in the world.
A grand orchestra of
SIXTY INSTRUMENTAL PROFESSORS,
A combined organization of novelties, both instrumental
and vocal, will be presented, and the
PROMENADE CONCERTS OF THE ACADEMY,
during the hot weather, will be found by persons of re-
fined taste much sooner to be the
CHEAPEST AND MOST DELIGHTFUL
entertainments ever offered anywhere.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock.
SATURDAY, July 17, at 3½ o'clock,
GRAND PRESENTATION MATINEE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1858
Open at 7½ o'clock. Curtain rises at 8 precisely. Seats.
Parquette and Parquette Circle ..... 50 cents
Balcony Circle ..... 75 cents
Dress Circle $1
Private Boxes, $5, $6, $7, $8, $9 and $10
COLUMBUS EL FILIBUSTERO.
BLAKE and BROUGHAM.
C. WHEATLEIGH and A. H. DAVENPORT.
Miss BLAKE, Miss ADA CLIFTON, Miss IDA VER-
NON
POPPING THE QUESTION.
COLUMBUS EL FILIBUSTERO.
With a selection of
THE GALLIANT FRENCH CAPTAIN
and the
MAID OF MOBILE.
Mrs. Vincent ..... Mr. Brougham
Private boxes at 7—To commence at 8 o'clock.
Parquette ..... 50 cents | Orchestra seats ... 75 cents
Dress Circle $1

JONES'S WOOD
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
AND
FETE CHAMPETRE,
WITH A
FANCY FAIR,
On the 3d, 3d and 4th of August.
The unparalleled success of the late Musical Festival,
and the constant inquiries made respecting its repetition,
have induced them to give a still more complete and grander
Fête the world never saw. Every possible arrangement
has been made for opening the whole of
PARK OF SIXTY-THREE ACRES,
ONE OF THE FINEST IN THE WORLD,
FOR
THREE DAYS' FESTIVAL,
When the whole will be illuminated in the style of the
GERMOKOW GARDENS IN LONDON
and the
FETE CATALANE IN PARIS.
The entertainments will consist of
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS,
supported by more than
TWO HUNDRED PERFORMERS,
GRAND CHAMPETRES
will take place in five different places in the Park, with
FIVE COMPLETE BANDS.
ASCENSIONS OF BALLOONS,
WITH
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAYS OF FIREWORKS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
PRIZES
In Gymnics of
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS
will also be offered to such
TURNER AND SING-VEREINS
as may signify their desire to compete for them.
The admission will be only
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Particulars will be given in future advertisements.
M. MARETZEK. CARL ANSCHUTZ.

PALACE GARDEN,
14th-st and 6th-av.
GRAND EXCURSION!
BALLOON ASCENSION!
MR. WILLIAM PAULLIN,
Who has made over 200 successful aerial voyages, will
ascend from the
PALACE GARDEN,
in his
MONSTER BALLOON,
on
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 16,
At 5 o'clock P. M.
The process of inflating will commence at 4 o'clock, and
the ascension from the centre of the Garden will afford
ladies and gentlemen a fine opportunity to witness the
INTERESTING SPECTACLE OF A BALLOON
ASCENSION,
without being incommoded by a crowd of spectators.
Charge for admission, on this occasion, 50 cents.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
W. Wood ..... Proprietor | S. Bleeker ..... Stage Manager.
REFRESHINGLY COOL AND COMFORTABLE.
This evening the Band of Ethiopian Delineators
will give a
GRAND PROMENADE EVERY EVENING,
in a select and varied entertainment of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concluding with, last week, of
A STUPENDOUS MOVING PANORAMA
OF THE
HUDSON RIVER,
with a view of New-York City by Moonlight.
A New Fountain has been erected, for the purpose of
supplying the audience with Ice Water.
Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to
commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WYMAN THE WIZ-
ARD. COLD EVENING at 7¾ o'clock, also, THIS
AFTERNOON at 2, in his bizarre, astonishingly-
amusing, inexplicably mysterious illustration of the wonders
of physical and mechanical science. His list includes
over 500 feats in magic and ventriloquism. Gustin's
MODEL OF THE NEW CENTRAL PARK, the rare
AQUE-VIVARIA, with the blood red anemones, Happy
Family, &c.
Admission to all 25c. Children, under ten, 12c.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—FOR ONE
season from July 12, 1858. For terms and particulars,
apply to JOHN S. GILES, Receiver, No. 24 Elizabeth-
st, near Canal-st.

AUCTION SALES.

T. Goldsmith, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSE-
hold furniture, on THURSDAY, July 15, at No. 86
west 11th-st., corner of 6th-av., consisting of every descrip-
tion of household furniture, parlor furniture, suites in
solid rosewood, covered in brocade and silk velvet, 7-oc-
tave rosewood piano, pier and mantle mirrors, rosewood
etageres, extra and side tables, lace curtains, velvet car-
pets, &c. Dining room furniture of every description,
rosewood and mahogany, bureaus,
bedsteads, washstands, mattress bolsters, pillows, pati-
tasses, &c., gas rockers, chairs, mirrors, clocks, carpets, etc.

Abram H. Mulks, Auctioneer.—Office No. 25 Wall-st.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND
BONDS, THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Mer-
chants' Exchange.
Ohio Cleveland & Toledo Railroad 7 per cent. bonds.
Ohio Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Income bonds.
Indiana Fort Wayne and Chicago Sink'g Fund.
20 shares Relief Fire Insurance Co. ..... $50 each
25 shares Ocean Bank ..... $50 each
20 shares City Bank, Brooklyn ..... $50 each
Regular Sales—WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

Fred & Coll. Austin, Auctioneers.
BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL MORTGAGE
made by C. W. Brown to Henry Hartan, I will ex-
pose for sale, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, July
14, at 10 o'clock, at No. 243 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, seven
road wagons, four sets of harness, the well-known trot-
ting horse Tom Thumb, the fast pacing horse Jim, and a
good mare; also two iron safes, lot of clothing, lot of
furniture, three desks, horse blankets, furniture, &c.
JOHN SHIELDS, Attorney for Assignee of Mortgage.

Henry E. Lenz, Auctioneer.—Saleroom 23 Nassau-st.
OIL-PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.
will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, July 15, at 11
o'clock, at the gallery No. 23 Nassau-st., about 100 an-
cient and modern oil paintings, by masters of the Flemish,
Italian and American schools. Among this collec-
tion may be found works of Bourdin, Oddie, Stark
of Norwich, Fenwick, Richardson, W. M. Brown, Ber-
ghem, Van Poel, Castiglione, De Reos, Van Bomburgh and
other celebrated masters.

William H. Franklin, Auctioneer.
REFEREE'S SALE OF THE VALUABLE
PROPERTY, NO. 19 WALKER-STREET, NEAR
FRANKLIN, will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, July
15, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the four-
story brick house and lot, No. 19 Walker-st., 25x100-
fully 24,000 on cash required; the balance of the purchase
money may remain on bond and mortgage.

John P. Montgomery, Auctioneer.
350 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES AND BRO-
GANS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, July 15,
at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 99 Beek-
man-st. Fresh, seasonable goods, direct from manufac-
turers.

TO J. W. AVERILL AND ALL WHOM IT MAY
CONCERN.—Take notice, that on the 16th day of July
inst., at 10 o'clock in the morning, at Durland's Hotel, in
the village of Jamaica, the subscriber will sell at public
auction a horse mare and colt, now in his possession, un-
less the charges on them are sooner paid.—Dated Jamaica,
July 8, 1858. STEPHEN WEART.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—MECHANICS'
CLUB.—Meets on WEDNESDAY, July 14, at 8 o'clock
P. M., at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway. Subject—
Evening and Variation of Compass. Strangers are al-
ways respectfully invited and welcome. Admission free
to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

BROOKLYN SEVENTH WARD REPUB-
LICAN Association meets WEDNESDAY evening at
corner of Cornelia and Franklin ave, ad-
dressed by Tuthill ..... Hon. D. D. COLE, President.
J. VAN VECHTEN, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!! MAN-
TILLAS!!!
LAST TWO WEEKS.
An opportunity never before realized for buying the
MOST FASHIONABLE MANTILLAS
At MERELY NOMINAL PRICES,
By order of the Fourth Court of Bankruptcy.
The Entire Stock of
LOUIS VICTOR ARMAND
and JEAN JACQUES D'MONTAIGNE,
In order to declare a final dividend to the creditors in
Europe,
Is now offered for sale
At No. 661 Broadway,
Between Thompson and Taylor's Saloons,
BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,
PURBER LACE MANTILLAS,
REAL LACE MANTILLAS,
GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS,
TRAVELING SHAWLS AND DUSTERS,
THE RICHEST AND MOST DISTINGUISHED GOODS,
Ever seen in the country,
AT PRICES TRULY INCREDIBLE.
W. D. ESTERBE.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 415 BROADWAY,
CLEARING OUT SALE.
C. S. & Co. are now offering the balance of their SUM-
MER STOCK at a reduction of 30 to 40 p r cent. Ladies
will find GREAT BARGAINS in
RICH EGANT SUMMER SHAWLS,
LACE MANTILLAS, and
SILK and OTHER MANTILLAS, in endless variety.
ALSO,
TRAVELING DUSTERS and RAGLANS, of every
style and fabric.
OUR STOCK OF
PARIS BONNETS and HEAD-DRESSES, FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, RIBBONS, &c.,
Is still very complete, and comprises the latest PARISIAN
NOVELTIES, all of which are offered at half the usual
prices.

BULPIN'S ANNUAL CLEARING SALE
OF NEW AND ELEGANT MANTILLAS,
AT 40 PER CENT BELOW FORMER COST,
DURING JULY AND AUGUST,
EMBRACES THE FOLLOWING:
Large deep flounced Mantillas, at $6 50, formerly $10.
Large deep flounced Mantillas, at $8, formerly $12.
Also, the richest Pusher and Guipure Lace Goods, with
one, two and three flounces, and a general assortment of
superb Silk and Lace Mantillas, all at a similar reduc-
tion.
Buyers may believe these quotations to be real, which
fact a single inspection will prove.
BULPIN, NO. 415 Broadway.
Ladies' Dusters and Wrappers in every style.

EDWARD MAYNARD,
Wholesale Manufacturer of
SHADE TASSELS, SHADE CORD
PICTURE TASSELS, PICTURE CORD,
SOFA TASSELS, TRIMMING CORD,
CURTAIN TASSELS, HORSE-BLANKET CORD,
HORSE-NECK CORD and TASSELS,
PLAIN and FANCY.
HEARSE CORD and TASSELS.
Terms net cash. No 361 Pearl-st., New-York.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY
should provide themselves with India Rubber Gloves.
They keep the hands from exposure, and render them
soft, smooth, and snowy white, are impervious to water,
and can be worn where other gloves are useless. All
lengths to protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all Rub-
ber Dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

DAMAGED GOODS.—WORSTED DAMASKS,
Brigt Linens, Table Cloths, Table Napkins, Table Diapers,
Towels, Crash, Cloths, Quaintances, Satinets, Dress
Muslins, Sheetings, Shirtings, Ginghams, Calicoes, and a
general assortment of Dry Goods, sold cheap for cash, by
WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

MISS F. A. SMITH, WHOSE EXCELLENT
reputation for fitting and dressmaking is so ex-
tensively known throughout the City, is now prepared
to execute at her house all orders in that department to
the entire satisfaction of her customers. No. 113 4th-av.,
two doors above 12th-st.

STOCK OF DRY GOODS FOR SALE AND
STORE TO LET.—The stock amounts to about $50,-
000, and is for sale by the assignee, and the store is to let.
Apply at Nos. 7 and 9 Barclay-st., from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT LIGHTS
FOR
VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.
The subscribers call the attention of the public to their
method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas
secured to them by the following patents:
Geo. R. Jackson's Prismatic Vault-light, patented
April 21, 1857.
Geo. R. Jackson's Ventilating Vault-light, patented
April 21, 1857.
Geo. R. Jackson's Burglar-proof Skylight, patented
Dec. 15, 1857.
Geo. R. Jackson's Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan
12, 1858.
Geo. R. Jackson's Grooved Vault-light, patented March
16, 1858.
Specimens can be seen at Thos. Hunt, Esq.'s, new
store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our
office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of
iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters,
vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders,
and all iron work appertaining to buildings.
GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 109 and 201 Centre-st.,
And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

A TOILET ARTICLE,
A TOILET ARTICLE, THAT IS
A TOILET ARTICLE, THAT IS
A TOILET ARTICLE, THAT IS
A TOILET ARTICLE, THAT IS
DESTINED TO SUPERSEDE ALL OTHERS OF THE
KIND, IS
VROOM & FOWLER'S
VROOM & FOWLER'S
VROOM & FOWLER'S
VROOM & FOWLER'S
VROOM & FOWLER'S
PREMIUM WALNUT-OIL MILITARY SHAVING SOAP,
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
JOHN B. VROOM, NO. 72 CHERRY-ST., NEW-YORK.
BE CAUTIOUS AND
BE CAUTIOUS AND
BE CAUTIOUS AND
BE CAUTIOUS AND
BE CAUTIOUS AND
SEE THAT EACH CAKE AND BOX BEARS THE SIG-
NATURE, IN FAC SIMILE, OF VROOM & FOWLER.
References of the highest class in the land can be giv-
en, to prove that this is the best soap for shaving purposes
ever invented.
Gentlemen of taste, who have been abroad, with en-
larged opportunities for procuring fine articles of this
description, state to the proprietor that the above-named
soap far surpasses anything that they ever saw, either in
this or any foreign country.
It is handsomely got up, convenient and economical.
For sale by all the leading druggists, fancy goods
houses and perfumers throughout the United States and
Canadas.
Show-cards for dealers, at the manufactory.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,
Made in the best manner, of the very best material,
and on short notice, by
CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No. 144 Grand-st.

BARNES & COLE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW,
New-York Times Building, No. 41 Park-row, New-York
(Room No. 8.)
WILLIAM BARNES, SETH B. COLE.

SCHOOLEY'S PATENT PRESERVATO-
RY.—Patented June 16, 1857. The attention of the
citizens of New-York and vicinity is called to this new
method of preserving meat, fruit and all articles of food
in all their original purity and freshness for weeks and
months.
Dealers in foreign and domestic fruit, meat, vegeta-
bles, game, fish, oysters, poultry, butter, eggs and milk;
farmers, dairymen, hotel and restaurant keepers, and
private houses, lard-oil and candle-makers, butchers,
packers and pie-makers, will find this Preservatory es-
pecially adapted to their wants. A cold and perfectly
dry and pure air is produced by this method. For rights,
plans and information, apply to A. L. LEBERON, Buf-
falo, N. Y.; or to SCHOOLEY'S PATENT PRESERVA-
TORY CO., 175 New-York, or 109 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn,
N. Y.—The public are cautioned against using or pur-
chasing any permanent structure using a circulating cur-
rent of air through the ice, and through the chamber to
be cooled, as the same is an infringement of SCHOOLEY'S
Patent, and will be assailed as such.

THE PASTILLES DE FLORENCE, FOR
the complexion, prepared and sold by Madame
LEWENBERG & CO., at the only depôt, No. 820 Broad-
way, near 12th-st., east side, have the infallible property
of rendering the skin soft, clear and fair, and dissipating
all tan, redness, sun-burn, &c., &c. It is indispensable
to every lady's toilet.
Having analyzed the Pastilles de Florence, by Madame
Lewenberg & Co., I can speak favorably of the article.
It is a perfectly harmless preparation, and consequently
may be used upon the skin with good effect.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.
New-York, June 17, 1858.

TRAVELING TRUNKS.—VERY FINE
French traveling and shopping bags, &c. JOHN
CATTNACH, Manufacturer and Importer, corner of
Broadway and Wall-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LAND WARRANTS LOST.—THE UNDER-
signed mailed at Ringgold, Culoosa County, Georgia,
on the 11th day of May, 1857, a letter containing two
land warrants for 120 acres each; one No. 97,126, issued
to the name of John Speir; the other, No. 81,141, issued
to the name of George W. Collett; that he directed said
letter to R. A. Tooker, Esq., Cashier of Nassau Bank, of
New-York, at New-York, and that he has been informed
that said land-warrants never reached said R. A. Tooker.
He will make application for duplicates of said two land
warrants, to the Commissioner of Pensions in terms of
the law in such cases made and provided.
July 10, 1858. WILLIAM H. INMAN.

TO DEALERS IN JEWELRY IN THE
BOWERY.—FOUND—A WATCH wrapt up by mis-
take among a lot of old watches offered for sale, on Thurs-
day evening, July 8. Owner can have it by proving
property and paying cost of advertising. Must apply for
two days. T. SULLIVAN, French's Hotel.

$25 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS
asked to any person returning the SILVER GOB-
LET stolen from the house No. 420 4th-st.
JOHN ARENDROTH, Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st.

LOST—A PASS-BOOK, NO. 5,744, FROM INSTITU-
tion of Merchants' Clerks and Others. No. 516 Broad-
way. The finder will please leave it at the Bank.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

VERY OLD BRANDY AND PORT WINE
for Medicinal purposes, for sale by
J. & W. GERRY,
Nos. 715 Broadway, and 209 Canal-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERI-
can girl to do general housework or chamberwork, in
a small private family. The best of City reference can
be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 24 Ludlow-st.,
room No. 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN OF
years' experience, as chambermaid, or nurse and
seamstress; understands the care of an infant from its
birth; would go as lady's maid, being accustomed to
traveling to all parts. Will be found fully competent and
not subject to be sea-sick, and as such the distance or
location no object, but a good home is what is looked for.
Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS
cook (or chambermaid and seamstress) by a most
respectable girl, who has seven years' references from her
last employer; is fully experienced as a competent in
either capacity; will be found a person of the most reliable
and steady habits, and an invaluable servant in a
gentleman's family. Apply at 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WO-
man a situation as cook, washer and ironer, and is a
first-rate baker and pastry-cook; understands making
butter. Has no objection to go a short distance in the
country. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days.
Call at No. 23 James-st., 3d floor, corner of New Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXPE-
rienced woman, as cook, washer and ironer, under-
stands cooking in all its branches, meats, game, poultry,
pastry, &c.; is willing to go in the country; highest re-
timonials for character and competency. Apply at No.
278 6th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECT-
able and efficient Scotch Protestant girl, to do gen-
eral housework in a private family; will be found a girl
of neat appearance, and of the most obliging disposition;
can furnish the most satisfactory references from her
last employers. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH GIRL, A SITUATION
to do general housework, or chamberwork, in a pri-
vate family; will be found a girl of very clean and neat
appearance; can speak English fluently, and has the
most unqualified recommendations from her last em-
ployers. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton,
Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PRO-
testant young woman, a situation to do up stair-
work or general housework in a private family; is a good
washer and ironer; understands the handling of milk
and butter. Can be suited in the city or country. Can
be seen at No. 458 6th-av. for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION
as farmer, plain gardener, or coachman. is an ex-
pert hand at out door labor, and will make himself gen-
erally useful in any capacity. Has good reference as to
his honesty and sobriety. Please address, for one week,
P. B., box No. 127 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL,
a situation as first-class cook or to do general house-
work or chamberwork; is of very respectable and neat
appearance, has had experience in this country, speaks
English, and can furnish the most satisfactory references.
Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN,
as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-
dressing in the neatest manner; is willing to go in the
country for the Summer; satisfactory City reference
will be given. Apply at No. 144 6th-av., between 10th
and 11th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN
as waitress and chambermaid, or to take care of
children and sew; has no objection to the country; with
three years' reference from her last place. Call at No.
264 8th-st., between Avenues C and D, in the basement.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT
young women; one as nurse and seamstress; one
as chambermaid and waitress; one to do general house-
work; one as cook; also, by a good colored cook, wash-
er and ironer. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WO-
man to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a pri-
vate family; good reference; lived five years in her last
place; can be seen for two days at No. 224 East 14th-st.,
near Avenue A.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-
maker, the work of a few private families by the day
or week. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 109
2d-av., between 13th and 14th sts., between 10 and 4
o'clock. Satisfactory reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WO-
man, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, and to
do fine washing and ironing; has the best of City refer-
ence. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 166 30th-st., be-
tween 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY ONE WHO THOR-
oughly understands her business, as cook in a gen-
tleman's family; can give the best of City references, if
required. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and
4th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE
girl to do general housework in a private family,
either City or country; is very kind to children; can
come well recommended. Apply, for two days, at No.
167 West 16th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RE-
spectable young woman, for general housework. has
four years recommendation from her last place, has no
objection to the country. Also by an excellent American
cook, has the best of recommendations. Apply, for two
days, at No 93 East 32d-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE
young woman, as cook and laundress in a small
family; the best of reference from the place she lived
four years; can be seen till employed at No. 258 16th-st.,
between 9th and 10th avs., third floor, back room

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE AGED
woman, a situation to take the care of an invalid la-
dy, to travel in any part or at her own residence; can
give the best of references. Can be seen at this office, be-
tween the hours of 9 and 11, or address E. W., Box 176,
Times office.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR
country as good cook and to wash and iron, as nurse
and seamstress, as nurse and chambermaid, and to do
general housework by very competent girls. Call at No.
72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE
young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; she
thoroughly understands her business, and can give the
best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th st.,
between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT
girl, a situation as cook; has no objection to assist in
the washing and ironing, and is a first-rate baker; best
of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at
No. 539 3d-av., 2d floor, front room, between 37th and
38th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION ON ACCOUNT OF
change of circumstances. A New-England lady,
without incumbrance would like a situation to take
charge of a gentleman's house. Satisfactory reference
will be given. Address Mrs. CLIFTON, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PRO-
testant woman, a situation, in a private family, as
chambermaid or laundress; has no objection to take care
of one baby. Good City reference given. Call, for two
days, at No. 183 West 14th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A SITUA-
tion as nurse or chambermaid. Apply for two days
at the school, corner of Hamilton-av. and Hicks-st.,
Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID
and laundress. Can give good reference from her
last place. Can be seen at No. 152 Elizabeth-st., third
floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND
seamstress by a respectable Protestant young wo-
man; has the best of City references. Inquire for ANNA,
No. 38th 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUATION
to do housework in a small family. Can be seen
Monday and Tuesday, at No. 270 West 17th-st., near
8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EFFICIENT
young Scotch girl, as chambermaid and laundress,
or chambermaid and waiter; good City reference. Can
be seen at No. 150 7th-av., New-York.

WANTED—SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE
Protestant girl, as chambermaid or waitress; the
best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 85
East 16th-st.

WANTED—TWO COLORED GIRLS; ONE AS
cook, and the other as chambermaid and laundress.
Both can well apply unless they can bring good references.
Apply this day, at No. 219 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WO-
man as laundress and to do light chamberwork. Has
best of City reference from the last place. Call at No.
145 6th-av., in millinery store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WO-
man, a situation to do general housework. Has no
objection to the country. Call at No. 72 Hammersley-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PRO-
testant young woman, a situation to do up stair-
work or general housework in a private family; is a good
washer and ironer; understands the handling of milk
and butter. Can be suited in the city or country. Can
be seen at No. 458 6th-av. for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION
as farmer, plain gardener, or coachman. is an ex-
pert hand at out door labor, and will make himself gen-
erally useful in any capacity. Has good reference as to
his honesty and sobriety. Please address, for one week,
P. B., box No. 127 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL,
a situation as first-class cook or to do general house-
work or chamberwork; is of very respectable and neat
appearance, has had experience in this country, speaks
English, and can furnish the most satisfactory references.
Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN,
as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-
dressing in the neatest manner; is willing to go in the
country for the Summer; satisfactory City reference
will be given. Apply at No. 144 6th-av., between 10th
and 11th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN
as waitress and chambermaid, or to take care of
children and sew; has no objection to the country; with
three years' reference from her last place. Call at No.
264 8th-st., between Avenues C and D, in the basement.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT
young women; one as nurse and seamstress; one
as chambermaid and waitress; one to do general house-
work; one as cook; also, by a good colored cook, wash-
er and ironer. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WO-
man to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a pri-
vate family; good reference; lived five years in her last
place; can be seen for two days at No. 224 East 14th-st.,
near Avenue A.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-
maker, the work of a few private families by the day
or week. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 109
2d-av., between 13th and 14th sts., between 10 and 4
o'clock. Satisfactory reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WO-
man, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, and to
do fine washing and ironing; has the best of City refer-
ence. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 166 30th-st., be-
tween 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY ONE WHO THOR-
oughly understands her business, as cook in a gen-
tleman's family; can give the best of City references, if
required. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and
4th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE
girl to do general housework in a private family,
either City or country; is very kind to children; can
come well recommended. Apply, for two days, at No.
167 West 16th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RE-
spectable young woman, for general housework. has
four years recommendation from her last place, has no
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days, at No 93 East 32d-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE
young woman, as cook and laundress in a small
family; the best of reference from the place she lived
four years; can be seen till employed at No. 258 16th st.,
between 9th and 10th avs., third floor, back room

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE AGED
woman, a situation to take the care of an invalid la-
dy, to travel in any part or at her own residence; can
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tween the hours of 9 and 11, or address E. W., Box 176,
Times office.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR
country as good cook and to wash and iron, as nurse
and seamstress, as nurse and chambermaid, and to do
general housework by very competent girls. Call at No.
72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE
young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; she
thoroughly understands her business, and can give the
best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th st.,
between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT
girl, a situation as cook; has no objection to assist in
the washing and ironing, and is a first-rate baker; best
of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at
No. 539 3d-av., 2d floor, front room, between 37th and
38th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION ON ACCOUNT OF
change of circumstances. A New-England lady,
without incumbrance would like a situation to take
charge of a gentleman's house. Satisfactory reference
will be given. Address Mrs. CLIFTON, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PRO-
testant woman, a situation, in a private family, as
chambermaid or laundress; has no objection to take care
of one baby. Good City reference given. Call, for two
days, at No. 183 West 14th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A SITUA-
tion as nurse or chambermaid. Apply for two days
at the school, corner of Hamilton-av. and Hicks-st.,
Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID
and laundress. Can give good reference from her
last place. Can be seen at No. 152 Elizabeth-st., third
floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND
seamstress by a respectable Protestant young wo-
man; has the best of City references. Inquire for ANNA,
No. 38th 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUATION
to do housework in a small family. Can be seen
Monday and Tuesday, at No. 270 West 17th-st., near
8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EFFICIENT
young Scotch girl, as chambermaid and laundress,
or chambermaid and waiter; good City reference. Can
be seen at No. 150 7th-av., New-York.

WANTED—SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE
Protestant girl, as chambermaid or waitress; the
best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 85
East 16th-st.

WANTED—TWO COLORED GIRLS; ONE AS
cook, and the other as chambermaid and laundress.
Both can well apply unless they can bring good references.
Apply this day, at No. 219 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WO-
man as laundress and to do light chamberwork. Has
best of City reference from the last place. Call at No.
145 6th-av., in millinery store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WO-
man, a situation to do general housework. Has no
objection to the country. Call at No. 72 Hammersley-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PRO-
testant young woman, a situation to do up stair-
work or general housework in a private family; is a good
washer and ironer; understands the handling of milk
and butter. Can be suited in the city or country. Can
be seen at No. 458 6th-av. for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION
as farmer, plain gardener, or coachman. is an ex-
pert hand at out door labor, and will make himself gen-
erally useful in any capacity. Has good reference as to
his honesty and sobriety. Please address, for one week,
P. B., box No. 127 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL,
a situation as first-class cook or to do general house-
work or chamberwork; is of very respectable and neat
appearance, has had experience in this country, speaks
English, and can furnish the most satisfactory references.
Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN,
as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-
dressing in the neatest manner; is willing to go in the
country for the Summer; satisfactory City reference
will be given. Apply at No. 144 6th-av., between 10th
and 11th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN
as waitress and chambermaid, or to take care of
children and sew; has no objection to the country; with
three years' reference from her last place. Call at No.
264 8th-st., between Avenues C and D, in the basement.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT
young women; one as nurse and seamstress; one
as chambermaid and waitress; one to do general house-
work; one as cook; also, by a good colored cook, wash-
er and ironer. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WO-
man to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a pri-
vate family; good reference; lived five years in her last
place; can be seen for two days at No. 224 East 14th-st.,
near Avenue A.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-
maker, the work of a few private families by the day
or week. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 109
2d-av., between 13th and 14th sts., between 10 and 4
o'clock. Satis

MEDICAL

RUPTURE.

DR. MARSH, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, continues to devote his entire attention to the treatment of Hernia or Rupture, and has never failed in a single case. Pamphlets sent free.

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500 REWARD.

DR. COOPER, No. 5 Union-place, continues to devote his entire attention to the treatment of Hernia or Rupture, and has never failed in a single case. Pamphlets sent free.

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DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION, No. 19 Union-place, Broadway, New-York, are now prepared to insert Artificial Teeth on a new principle, which will be found superior to any other now in use. Pamphlets sent free.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Dey-st., New-York, on Tuesday, the 2d day of August next, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. H. WEBB, Secretary.

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By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. H. WEBB, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Case of ANDREW J. ALLEN against ANDREW J. ALLEN, Jr., and others.

ANDREW J. ALLEN, Jr., and others.

LAZARUS POWER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

LAZARUS POWER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of BOWATT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

PROPOSALS

SEALED PROPOSALS

EXCURSIONS.

FOR SARATOGA, LAKE GEORGE, AND THE NORTH.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN OF PASSENGER CARS leaves Albany and Troy daily at 7 A. M., and arrives at Saratoga at 10 A. M., and at Lake George at 12 M.

DR. MARSH, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, continues to devote his entire attention to the treatment of Hernia or Rupture, and has never failed in a single case. Pamphlets sent free.

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RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.

LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—[FOR FULTON FERRY, Brooklyn, foot of Fulton-st.]

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

MINEOLA AND FARMINGDALE RAILROAD.

FOR THE SOUTH.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

TRAVELERS' SAVING FUND RAILROAD COMPANY.

FOR NEWBURGH, SOUTH CITY, POINT, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

FOR NEWBURGH, SOUTH CITY, POINT, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Stocks and Bonds.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 12.

200	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	93¾	100	Ill. Cen. R. R.
100	do	93¾	100	do
100	do	93¾	100	do
100	do	93¾	100	do